

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 23, PAGES 675-690

PARTY UNITY

Democratic, Republican Splits
Down in Senate, Up in House

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

SUBSCRIPTION TV

INDIVIDUAL SCORES,
REGIONAL TALLIES

LOBBY SPENDING

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CAPITOL PERSONALITIES

KEY GOP POLITICO

BARRY M. GOLDWATER



A man who leaped from his home town City Council to the U.S. Senate in 1953 plays a key role in Republican efforts to regain Senate control in 1956. Barry M. Goldwater of Phoenix, Ariz., heads the GOP Senate Campaign Committee. He thinks his Party stands a good chance to win the uphill fight, even if President Eisenhower retires. "The people don't vote for something, they vote against. With peace and prosperity, there's nothing to be against." Democrats are scrambling, but find only "synthetic issues."

With general contentment prevailing, Goldwater predicts, local issues will muffle campaign debate on national and world affairs. He's not much worried about a GOP right-wing split. "Splinter groups are nothing new."

Goldwater was branded "anti-union" when he sponsored "states rights" labor legislation. Unruffled, he still thinks the GOP can win a big labor vote. "The workingman's -- not the union bosses' -- vote is the most conservative we have."

Regional problems like Indians, reclamation, and mining claim much of Goldwater's attention. And he wants to "rebuild the tax structure." His prescription for prosperity: "Balance the budget and let the people keep more of their money."

A Phoenix merchant, Goldwater is an intense, serious-minded 46-year-old. He's of medium build, has wavy, iron-grey hair and a ruddy complexion.

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PARTY UNITY

House Republicans, Democrats Divide on Issues

Twice as Often as Their Senate Colleagues

Despite a late-May flurry of party showdown votes in the Senate, House Democrats and Republicans have gone to the mat almost twice as often as their upper chamber colleagues.

Fact is, Party-Unity voting has declined sharply in the Senate in 1955, while partisan contests are more frequent in the House of Representatives than they've been for some time.

A Congressional Quarterly survey of Party-Unity roll-call voting shows that a majority of Democrats opposed a majority of Republicans on a mere dozen of the Senate's 41 roll calls taken through May 25. By contrast, almost half -- 49 percent -- of the Senate's 270 roll calls during the last Congress, 1953-54, found the party majorities in disagreement. In the 82nd Congress, 1951-52, the two parties opposed one another on more than 60 percent of the 331 ye-and-nay roll calls taken in the Senate.

In the House, Democratic and Republican majorities have crossed votes on 19 of 34 roll calls through May 24, or 56 percent of the time. This compares with a House percentage of only 38 for party-against-party roll calls in 1954, or 45 percent for the 147 House roll calls in the entire 83rd Congress.

REASON FOR CHANGE

Commentators, political specialists who study Congress, and some Members have said that Democratic Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) has pressed harder than Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) for the writing of a Democratic

record through opposition to key parts of the Eisenhower Administration program. Whether or not they are correct, the Democrats have enjoyed a better winning percentage on Party-Unity roll calls in the House than in the Senate.

In the House through May 24 the Democratic majority prevailed over most of the Republicans on 15 of the 19 Party-Unity votes. The Democrats hold 232 seats to the GOP's 203. But in the Senate, where Democrats also have a numerical edge -- far slimmer, at 49 seats to 47 -- the Democrats lost on six of 11 such votes.

On the remaining Party-Unity vote, Democrats mustered more than a majority but failed to obtain the two-thirds margin necessary to override a Presidential veto. That vote, incidentally, was Congress' first attempt to overrule President Eisenhower and came on his veto of the 8.59 percent postal pay raise bill. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 611.)

SCORING EVEN

While each party has pointed to defections in the other's ranks, Congressional Democrats and Republicans this year have marked up similar overall Party-Unity scores.

Combined House-Senate figures gave the party of Rayburn and Johnson a Party-Unity score of 73.7 percent. The comparable figure for the GOP, under the leadership of Sen. William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), was 73.2 percent.

PARTY SHOWDOWNS SLUMP IN SENATE



Democrats have been pitted against Republicans only a dozen times in the Senate, yet party lines have broken every time. For Congressional Quarterly's exclusive Party Unity report, see pages 657-63.

In Opposition-to-Party voting, which measures defections from the party majority, Democrats registered 19 percent to the GOP's 18 percent.

Geographic differences stand out. In the House, Southern Democrats led in Opposition-to-Party scores, with an average of 27 percent; the lowest Opposition-to-Party percentage came from Midwestern Democrats -- 6 percent. Among GOP Senators, Westerners scored 85 percent in Party-Unity and Easterners 84 percent. Midwestern Republicans trailed with 68 percent.

100 PERCENTERS

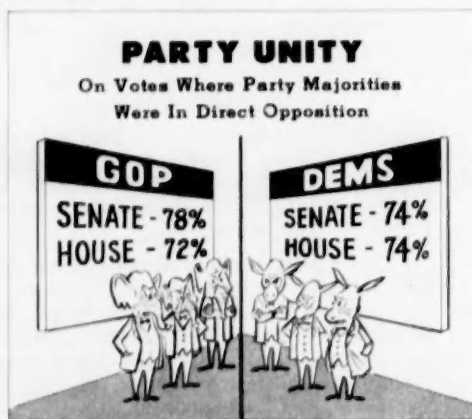
Four Senate Democrats and eight Republicans supported their parties 100 percent of the time. They were Democrats Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), and John J. Sparkman (Ala.); and Republicans Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Norris Cotton (N.H.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Thomas E. Martin (Iowa), William A. Purtell (Conn.), H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), and Arthur V. Watkins (Utah).

Democratic Senators who scored highest in their Opposition-to-Party percentages were Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) 75 percent; A. Willis Robertson (Va.) 75 percent; J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.) 58 percent; and Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) 58 percent.

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) was 100 percent in Opposition-to-Party on the 12 roll calls. Next high GOP opposition score among Senators was that of North Dakota's Milton R. Young, who voted against his party's majority 75 percent of the time on the showdown roll calls.

HOUSE HIGHS, LOWS

Thirteen House Democrats and nine Republicans had 100 percent Party-Unity scores. Brady Gentry (D Texas), with 68 percent; and Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) and Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) each with 58 percent, topped their respective parties in Opposition-to-Party scores.



For regional differences and individual highs and lows, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 660; for individual Senate scores, see p. 661; for individual House scores, see p. 662.

Low Party-Unity scores often may be attributed to illness, absence on official business, and other causes, rather than active Opposition-to-Party. Each Member is charged with a "time at bat" on each roll call for which he was eligible, and so a failure to vote lowers his effective party-support score. His Opposition-to-Party score measures his votes cast in disagreement with the majority of his party. Party-Unity and Opposition-to-Party scores do not always add to 100 percent, and the difference shows how frequently the Member failed to vote on these party-against-party roll calls.

Among those who have been ill or away from Washington frequently because of family illness are Reps. Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio), Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) and Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.); and Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

Party Irregularity

Politicians interested in learning "How to Cross Party Lines and Get Away With It" should heed a certain Senator from North Dakota.

William Langer, a Republican who has said "I don't owe the Republican Party a damned thing," has provided fresh evidence that the feeling may be mutual.

On 1955 roll calls through May 25 where the party majorities were opposed, Langer was the only Senator -- in fact, the only Member of Congress -- who on every opportunity voted with the opposition party majority and against his own party majority.

As tabulated by Congressional Quarterly, 12 of the Senate's 41 roll calls taken through May 25 were such Party-Unity votes. On every one of the 12 Langer sided with the Democratic majority, against the GOP majority.

Langer's perfect record for party irregularity collapsed shortly thereafter, however, when on June 2 he twice sided with the GOP majority on Party-Unity roll calls (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 653, 656.)

Only other Republican to approach Langer's record, as of May 25, was his North Dakota colleague, Sen. Milton R. Young, who crossed party lines nine of 12 times. Trailing in third place was South Dakota's Karl E. Mundt -- five out of 12.

DEMOCRATIC LOWS

Low men on the Democratic totem pole, coincidentally, were Virginia's Senators -- Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson. Marching in unison, both men joined the GOP majority against the Democratic majority nine of 12 times. Only other Democratic Senators who crossed party lines as much as half the time were J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.) and Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), each seven times in 12, and Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.), six in 12.

Langer's Republicanism -- or lack of it -- has long been a subject for discussion. In 1954, for example, he also led all party rebels, voting with the GOP on only 19 percent of 85 Party-Unity roll calls. Young's score was 52 percent. By contrast, Byrd stuck with the Democratic majority against the GOP majority 29 percent of the time and Robertson 40 percent.

In 1952 Langer refused to campaign for Candidate Dwight D. Eisenhower, instead rode a train with then President Harry S. Truman. Yet he was re-elected by a 3-to-1 margin to a seat he first won in 1940.

Byrd, a Senator since 1933, also bolted in 1952, refusing to support Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson, and was re-elected without trouble. His colleague Robertson, who went to the House in 1932, then succeeded the late Sen. Carter Glass in 1946, was likewise re-elected without trouble in 1954.

HOUSE LOWS

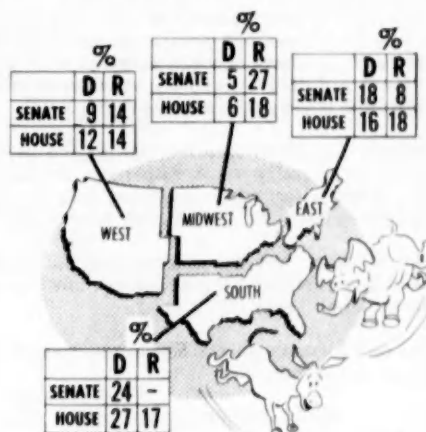
The Langer-Young and Byrd-Robertson defection records are not the only evidence that Virginia Democrats and North Dakota Republicans wear their party labels slightly askew. In the House, where 20 majority-versus-majority votes were recorded through May 25, only 10 of 435 Representatives crossed party lines as much as half the time. Eight were Democrats, two Republicans.

Two of the eight Democrats were Virginians: Edward J. Robeson, Jr., who sided with the GOP majority 14 of 20 times, and William M. Tuck, who did so 10 times. One of the two Republicans was North Dakota's Representative-at-Large Usher L. Burdick, who crossed lines 11 times.

Only other state to make a noticeable House defection record was Texas, which supplied four of the eight ranking Democrats. They were Brady Gentry, who tied with Robeson for top honors, voting against his party 14 in 20 times; Martin Dies, 11 in 20; O.C. Fisher and John Dowdy, 10 in 20.

OPPOSITION-TO-PARTY REGIONAL SCORES

Percent of time members voted against their own party when party majorities disagreed.



NO SOLID VOTE

Close inspection of the 12 votes tabulated in the Senate shows that at least three of them bearing on agriculture were accompanied by sizable defections in both parties, as frequently happens on farm-bloc issues. Not one of the 12 votes saw Democrats and Republicans in solid opposition. Closest to a clean break was the last of the 12, a vote May 25 on the highway program, when all 46 Democrats present and voting were joined by four Republicans, in opposition to 39 Republicans.

This vote was one of five in which the GOP minority consisted of four or fewer Senators. On three of these Langer was the only defector. GOP minorities on the other seven votes ranged from eight to 21. On the Democratic side, minorities of five or less were recorded on five of the 12 votes. On the remainder minorities ranged from eight to 18.

Democratic Party Unity was strongest in votes to cut individual income taxes, raise the pay of postal workers above the figure set by the President, and on a highway program differing from the one recommended by the President. The Republicans maintained closest ranks in opposing the tax cut and the Democratic highway program, and in supporting the sale of government-owned synthetic rubber facilities to private industry.

Fact Sheet

HIGHLIGHTS OF PARTY-UNITY, OPPOSITION SCORES

How Scores Are Figured

How Party Unity scores are computed:

- First, the Party-Unity roll calls are determined. These are the House and Senate record votes on which a majority of one party opposes the majority of the other. Only "yea" and "nay" votes are considered in determining when the party majorities were opposed.

- Second, CQ calculates the percentage of the time each Member actually voted with most Members of his party. Individual scores are based only on roll calls taken while the Member was eligible to vote.

The formula used for determining the Party-Unity scores in this story differs from the formula CQ formerly used to calculate Party Unity.

- The new formula weighs only votes; the old included both votes and stands.

- The new formula calculates the Member's percentage on the basis of all roll calls for which he was eligible; failure to vote lowers his Party-Unity Score. The old percentage was based on only those roll calls in which he voted or took a stand; failures to do so did not lower his Party-Unity score.

This year a calculation showing Opposition to Party has been added, to measure "active" opposition.

All 1954 Party-Unity scores used in this story have been recomputed to conform to the new definition. For the old, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 70ff. (For the new computations, three Senate Party-Unity roll calls during the McCarthy. censure session have been added.) Differences in 1954 Party-Unity scores when figured by the two methods follow:

	DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
	New	Old	New	Old
Both chambers	66%	79%	76%	86%
Senate	64	76	80	90
House	66	81	74	84

Group Scores

Party-Unity group scores, by region and chamber, for 1955 (based on 19 roll calls in House through May 24 and 12 in Senate through May 25):

	East	West	South	Midwest	Nation
DEMOCRATS					
Senate	65%	77%	72%	95%	74%
House	73	81	67	87	74
REPUBLICANS					
Senate	84%	85%	--	68%	78%
House	72	76	74	71	72

Opposition-to-Party group scores:

	East	West	South	Midwest	Nation
DEMOCRATS					
Senate	18%	9%	24%	5%	18%
House	16	12	27	6	19
REPUBLICANS					
Senate	8%	14%	--	27%	17%
House	18	14	17	18	18

For states comprising each region, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 52.

Roll Calls

Roll calls which formed the basis for 1955 Party-Unity and Opposition-to-Party scores were:

Senate -- SV 17-18, CQ Weekly Report, p. 281; SV 20-24, p. 309; SV 25, p. 339; SV 37, p. 585; SV 39-41, p. 617.

House -- HV 1, p. 16; HV 6-8, p. 172; HV 9, p. 198; HV 11-12, p. 226; HV 15, 18-19, p. 310; HV 21, p. 340; HV 22-23, p. 454; HV 26-28, p. 516; HV 29, 32-33, p. 548.

Highest Scorers

PARTY UNITY

Members with perfect (100%) Party-Unity scores on the above 12 Senate and 19 House roll calls:

Senate Democrats (4) -- Douglas (Ill.); Humphrey (Minn.); Mansfield (Mont.); Sparkman (Ala.).

Senate Republicans (8) -- Case (N.J.); Cotton (N.H.); Hickenlooper (Iowa); Knowland (Calif.); Martin (Iowa); Purtell (Conn.); Smith (N.J.); Watkins (Utah).

House Democrats (13) -- Addonizio (N.J.); Karsten (Mo.); King (Calif.); Knutson (Minn.); Lesinski (Mich.); McCormack (Mass.); Madden (Ind.); Magnuson (Wash.); Murray (Ill.); O'Hara (Ill.); Price (Ill.); Rabaut (Mich.); Rodino (N.J.).

House Republicans (9) -- Davis (Wis.); Gwinn (N.Y.); Hiestand (Calif.); Jenkins (Ohio); Phillips (Calif.); Taber (N.Y.); Thompson (Mich.); Vursell (Ill.); Williams (N.Y.).

OPPOSITION TO PARTY

Members with Opposition-to-Party scores of 50% or more:

Senate Democrats (5) -- Byrd (Va.) 75%; Robertson (Va.) 75%; Frear (Del.) 58%; Holland (Fla.) 58%; Ellender (La.) 50%.

Senate Republicans (2) -- Langer (N.D.) 100%; Young (N.D.) 75%.

House Democrats (8) -- Gentry (Texas) 68%; Roberson (Va.) 68%; Jones (N.C.) 63%; Dies (Texas) 58%; Alexander (N.C.) 53%; Dowdy (Texas) 53%; Fisher (Texas) 53%; Tuck (Va.) 53%.

House Republicans (2) -- Burdick (N.D.) 58%; Pelly (Wash.) 58%.

Senate Party-Unity, Opposition Scores

1. **Party-Unity Score, 1955.** Percentage of twelve Party-Unity roll calls through May 25 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Party-Unity roll call is one in which a majority of Democrats who voted were opposed by a majority of voting Republicans.)
2. **Party-Unity Score, 1954.** Percentage of 85 Party-Unity roll calls during 1954 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (Percentages recomputed to conform to new definition. See p. 660.)
3. **Opposition-to-Party Score, 1955.** Percentage of twelve Party-Unity roll calls through May 25 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

Headnotes

- * Score for 1954 based on House voting record.
- † Score for 1954 based on House voting record, plus three Senate votes during post-election session.
- ‡ Score for 1954 based solely on three votes during Senate post-election session.

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill D.....	83	91	8	Hickenlooper R.....	100	94	0	Curtis R.....	75	34*	22	Green D.....	83	61	17
Sparkman D.....	100	56	0	Martin R.....	100	72*	0	Hruska R.....	75	88†	22	Pastore D.....	75	58	25
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Goldwater R.....	92	81	8	Carlson R.....	50	89	33	Bible D.....	75	—	25	Johnston D.....	92	86	8
Hayden D.....	83	56	8	Schoeppel R.....	83	91	17	Malone R.....	67	79	33	Thurmond D.....	83	—	17
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright D.....	83	80	17	Barkley D.....	92	—	8	Bridges R.....	92	78	0	Case R.....	58	72	42
McClellan D.....	83	51	17	Clements D.....	92	82	8	Cotton R.....	100	50†	0	Mundt R.....	58	64	42
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland R.....	100	94	0	Ellender D.....	50	47	50	Case R.....	100	—	0	Gore D.....	50	73	33
Kuchel R.....	83	85	17	Long D.....	83	71	17	Smith R.....	100	88	0	Kefauver D.....	67	52	17
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Allott R.....	83	—	17	Payne R.....	92	94	8	Anderson D.....	75	59	25	Daniel D.....	75	52	25
Millikin R.....	92	93	8	Smith R.....	75	91	8	Chavez D.....	50	60	8	Johnson D.....	92	76	8
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush R.....	92	88	8	Beall R.....	83	93	8	Ives R.....	67	81	17	Bennett R.....	92	88	8
Purtell R.....	100	92	0	Butler R.....	67	87	25	Lehman D.....	92	80	8	Watkins R.....	100	98	0
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear D.....	42	45	58	Kennedy D.....	17	61	8	Ervin D.....	75	55	25	Aiken R.....	83	85	17
Williams R.....	75	86	17	Saltonstall R.....	83	89	8	Scott D.....	92	100‡	8	Flanders R.....	83	48	0
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland D.....	42	39	58	McNamara D.....	92	—	8	Langer R.....	0	19	100	Byrd D.....	25	29	75
Smathers D.....	75	48	17	Potter R.....	92	92	8	Young R.....	25	52	75	Robertson D.....	25	40	75
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
George D.....	83	52	17	Humphrey D.....	100	80	0	Bender R.....	83	72*	17	Jackson D.....	83	88	17
Russell D.....	42	72	8	Thye R.....	67	72	33	Bricker R.....	83	75	17	Magnuson D.....	92	85	8
IDaho				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Dworshak R.....	67	87	33	Eastland D.....	67	41	33	Kerr D.....	75	72	25	Kilgore D.....	58	75	0
Welker R.....	67	72	25	Stennis D.....	58	66	42	Monroe D.....	83	88	17	Neely D.....	92	79	8
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Dirksen R.....	92	89	8	Hennings D.....	92	85	8	Morse D.....	92	—	8	McCarthy R.....	42	41	33
Douglas D.....	100	72	0	Symington D.....	92	78	8	Neuberger D.....	83	—	0	Wiley R.....	58	42	8
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart R.....	75	61	17	Mansfield D.....	100	82	0	Duff R.....	58	69	17	Barrett R.....	92	93	8
Jenner R.....	75	78	17	Murray D.....	25	88	0	Martin R.....	83	98	8	O'Mahoney D.....	92	100‡	0

How Representatives Have Supported . . .

1. **Party-Unity Score, 1955.** Percentage of 19 Party-Unity roll calls through May 24 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Party-Unity roll call is one in which a majority of Democrats who voted were opposed by a majority of voting Republicans.)

2. **Party-Unity Score, 1954.** Percentage of 29 Party-Unity roll calls during 1954 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (Percentages recomputed to conform to new definition. See p. 660.)

3. **Opposition-to-Party Score, 1955.** Percentage of 19 Party-Unity roll calls through May 24 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
ALABAMA				5 Patterson R	68	52	26	8 Denton D	84	—	16	12 McCormack D	100	90	0
1 Andrews D	58	86	37	AL Sadlak R	68	66	11	2 Hallock R	74	83	26	9 Nicholson R	84	86	16
1 Boykin D	74	38	21	2 Seely-Brown R	74	55	21	6 Harden R	84	79	16	11 O'Neill D	79	79	21
7 Elliott D	79	79	16	DELAWARE				10 Harvey R	74	79	26	3 Philbin D	58	59	42
7 Grant D	63	59	32	AL McDowell D	74	—	11	1 Madden D	100	86	0	5 Rogers R	58	62	42
9 Huddleston D	63	—	32	FLORIDA				9 Wilson R	63	72	32	13 Wigglesworth R	74	76	26
8 Jones D	89	90	5	2 Bennett D	79	90	21	IOWA				MICHIGAN			
5 Rains D	68	83	32	1 Cromer R	68	—	26	5 Cunningham R	63	79	37	12 Bennett R	63	45	37
4 Roberts D	32	55	32	4 Fascell D	79	—	5	6 Dooliver R	63	72	26	8 Bentley R	74	66	0
6 Selden D	53	83	42	7 Haley D	68	52	21	3 Gross R	74	48	26	10 Cederberg R	95	79	0
ARIZONA				5 Herlong D	63	52	16	8 Hoeven R	58	69	21	18 Dondoro R	74	90	16
1 Rhodes R	74	97	26	8 Matthews D	84	72	16	7 Jensen R	79	66	21	5 Ford R	63	93	37
7 Udall D	89	—	11	6 Rogers D	78	—	22	4 LeCompte R	63	76	37	6 Hayworth D	84	—	5
ARKANSAS				3 Sikes D	79	55	21	1 Schwengel R	53	—	42	4 Hoffman R	89	66	0
1 Gathings D	74	34	21	GEORGIA				2 Talle R	68	79	11	3 Johansen R	95	—	0
4 Harris D	84	31	16	8 Blitch D	58	—	26	KANSAS				11 Knox R	74	76	16
5 Hays D	74	62	0	10 Brown D	74	79	26	1 Avery R	37	—	37	2 Meader R	79	79	5
2 Mills D	84	66	16	5 Davis D	42	62	47	3 George R	63	76	16	9 Thompson R	100	69	0
6 Norrell D	79	52	16	4 Flynt D	58	—	37	5 Hope R	53	90	42	7 Wolcott R	79	69	0
3 Trimble D	95	79	5	3 Forrester D	58	76	42	4 Rees R	89	93	11	Detroit-Wayne County			
CALIFORNIA				9 Landrum D	53	76	47	2 Scribner R	79	69	5	13 Diggs D	95	—	0
7 Allen R	47	93	37	7 Lankam D	63	90	37	6 Smith R	79	79	16	15 Dingell D	95	34	0
6 Baldwin R	53	—	47	2 Pilcher D	58	86	37	KENTUCKY				17 Griffiths D	84	—	0
2 Engle D	58	59	32	1 Preston D	79	62	11	4 Chelf D	89	66	11	16 Lesinski D	100	86	0
10 Gubser R	74	83	26	6 Vinson D	79	41	21	1 Gregory D	68	62	16	1 Machrowicz D	95	66	0
4 Hagen D	89	79	11	IDAHO				2 Watcher D	79	79	21	14 Rabaut D	100	90	0
11 Johnson R	68	93	11	2 Budge R	84	93	0	7 Perkins D	79	45	21	MINNESOTA			
4 Mailfiard R	53	48	32	1 Pfost D	84	83	16	3 Robison R	47	66	47	7 Andersen R	68	76	32
8 Miller D	89	72	5	ILLINOIS				8 Siler R	68	—	0	1 Andresen R	79	79	16
3 Moss D	84	72	16	16 Allen R	74	83	26	5 Spence D	68	90	0	8 Blatnik D	79	86	0
29 Phillips R	100	83	0	17 Arenas R	79	97	21	6 Walts D	68	76	26	5 Judd R	58	59	5
1 Scudder R	95	79	0	19 Chipfield R	37	66	21	LOUISIANA				9 Knutson D	100	—	0
5 Shelley D	63	76	0	25 Gray D	74	—	26	2 Boggs D	89	83	11	6 Marshall D	89	90	11
27 Sheppard D	74	59	5	21 Mack D	74	86	26	4 Brooks D	74	34	26	4 McCarthy D	84	76	5
12 Sisk D	84	—	11	15 Mason R	84	59	0	1 Hebert D	53	41	26	2 O'Hara R	68	72	26
13 Teague R	79	—	21	24 Price D	100	93	0	8 Long D	89	45	11	3 Wier D	89	72	5
28 Uhl R	89	83	0	14 Reed R	58	83	0	6 Morrison D	53	21	11	MISSISSIPPI			
20 Wilson R	89	76	5	20 Simpson R	58	76	42	5 Passman D	63	66	16	1 Abarnethy D	63	79	37
9 Younger R	74	97	26	22 Springer R	53	66	47	7 Thompson D	53	38	37	6 Colmer D	53	38	42
Los Angeles County				18 Velde R	74	76	16	3 Willis D	58	34	37	3 Smith D	79	76	11
23 Doyle D	89	76	5	23 Vursell R	100	66	0	MAINE				2 Whitten D	79	79	16
21 Hiestand R	100	93	0	Chicago-Cook County				1 Hale R	79	79	21	4 Williams D	58	79	42
25 Hillings R	74	79	5	7 Bowler D	89	83	0	3 McIntire R	84	90	5	5 Winstead D	58	83	37
20 Hinshaw R	53	66	32	12 Boyle D	95	—	0	2 Nelson R	74	52	5	MISSOURI			
19 Holifield D	84	69	0	13 Church R	63	76	37	MARYLAND				5 Bolling D	95	79	0
22 Holt R	79	86	5	1 Dawson D	53	66	0	2 Devereux R	95	83	0	9 Cannon D	89	90	11
18 Hosmer R	89	83	11	8 Gordon D	95	86	0	4 Fallon D	58	48	11	8 Carnahan D	84	83	16
16 Jackson R	79	83	0	10 Hoffman R	74	66	16	7 Friedel D	95	86	0	4 Christopher D	74	—	0
17 King D	100	83	0	5 Kluczynski D	89	90	0	3 Garmatz D	79	83	0	2 Curtis R	89	76	5
24 Lipscomb R	95	90	5	4 McVey R	79	90	16	6 Hyde R	84	86	16	6 Hull D	84	—	11
15 McDonough R	79	76	21	3 Murray D	100	—	0	5 Lanford D	84	—	16	10 Jones D	89	69	5
25 Roosevelt D	89	—	11	6 O'Brien D	84	86	5	1 Miller R	74	90	26	1 Karsten D	100	93	0
COLORADO				2 O'Hara D	100	100	0	MASSACHUSETTS				11 Newider D	84	66	0
4 Aspinall D	84	72	16	11 Sheehan R	47	52	47	6 Bates R	79	97	21	7 Short R	63	28	11
3 Chenoweth R	95	90	5	9 Yates D	58	76	16	2 Boland D	63	76	32	3 Sullivan D	95	93	5
2 Hill R	84	72	0	INDIANA				10 Curtis R	63	72	37	MONTANA			
1 Rogers D	79	69	21	4 Adair R	79	79	11	4 Donohue D	53	66	42	2 Fjare R	84	—	5
CONNECTICUT				5 Beamer R	84	72	11	1 Heslton R	37	72	32	1 Metcalf D	84	76	16
3 Cretella R	74	59	21	7 Gray R	58	62	37	7 Lane D	58	72	37	NEBRASKA			
1 Dodd D	47	59	42	11 Brownson R	74	72	21	8 Macdonald D	74	—	21	2 Chase R	68	—	21
4 Morano R	53	55	42	3 Crumpacker R	63	79	32	14 Martin R	63	—	26	3 Harrison R	74	72	21

... And Opposed Their Party During 1955

1. **Party-Unity Score, 1955.** Percentage of 19 Party-Unity roll calls through May 24 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (A Party-Unity roll call is one in which a majority of Democrats who voted were opposed by a majority of voting Republicans.)

2. **Party-Unity Score, 1954.** Percentage of 29 Party-Unity roll calls during 1954 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party. (Percentages recomputed to conform to new definition. See p. 660.)

3. **Opposition-to-Party Score, 1955.** Percentage of 19 Party-Unity roll calls through May 24 on which Representative voted "yes" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of his party.

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
4 Miller R.....	74	76	26	10 Kelly D.....	79	66	0	PENNSYLVANIA				7 Dowdy D.....	47	59	53
1 Weaver R.....	58	-	32	9 Keogh D.....	84	55	0	21 Fisher D.....	47	45	53	3 Gentry D.....	32	48	68
NEVADA				19 Klein D.....	89	45	0	17 Bush R.....	95	86	5	13 Ikard D.....	79	66	21
AL Young R.....	53	90	0	4 Latham R.....	95	69	0	20 Carrigg R.....	79	62	16	20 Kilday D.....	42	66	42
NEW HAMPSHIRE				13 Multer D.....	84	76	0	25 Clark D.....	74	-	21	15 Kilgore D.....	79	-	21
2 Bass R.....	58	-	42	16 Powell D.....	74	28	0	29 Corbett R.....	63	52	32	19 Mahon D.....	95	72	5
1 Morrow R.....	53	66	47	15 Ray R.....	74	90	26	9 Dague R.....	79	79	16	1 Patman D.....	89	66	5
NEW JERSEY				14 Rooney D.....	95	100	0	28 Eberharler D.....	5	90	0	11 Poage D.....	89	59	11
11 Addonizio D.....	100	86	0	21 Zeienko D.....	74	-	0	12 Fenton R.....	79	76	16	4 Rayburn D.....	-	72	-
3 Auchincloss R.....	79	79	21	NORTH CAROLINA				11 Flood D.....	68	-	21	18 Rogers D.....	74	55	26
8 Canfield R.....	37	62	0	9 Alexander D.....	47	62	53	27 Fulton R.....	47	55	47	16 Rutherford D.....	74	-	26
5 Frelinghuysen R.....	74	79	21	3 Barden D.....	47	38	47	23 Gavin R.....	79	72	16	6 Teague D.....	79	55	21
2 Hand R.....	89	69	5	1 Bonner D.....	74	62	26	7 James R.....	74	69	11	8 Thomas D.....	63	55	37
12 Kean R.....	74	69	11	7 Carlyle D.....	47	55	42	24 Keatts R.....	63	76	16	9 Thompson D.....	89	59	11
9 Osmer R.....	74	76	21	5 Chatham D.....	26	3	37	21 Kelley D.....	74	79	21	10 Thornberry D.....	89	90	11
10 Rodino D.....	100	86	0	4 Cooley D.....	58	66	21	8 King R.....	89	79	5	12 Wright D.....	79	-	16
13 Sieminski D.....	53	72	21	8 Deane D.....	79	76	16	13 McConnell R.....	63	90	5	UTAH			
4 Thompson D.....	89	-	00	6 Durham D.....	63	55	26	26 Morgan D.....	79	55	21	2 Dawson R.....	95	79	5
14 Tumulty D.....	79	-	16	2 Fountain D.....	74	83	26	16 Mumma R.....	58	83	5	1 Dixon R.....	84	-	5
7 Widnall R.....	68	76	21	10 Jonas R.....	84	76	16	19 Quigley D.....	74	-	26	VERMONT			
6 Williams D.....	84	76	11	11 Jones D.....	37	52	63	14 Rhodes D.....	74	90	26	AL Proulx R.....	68	83	5
1 Wolverton R.....	68	66	32	12 Shuford D.....	47	48	42	22 Taylor R.....	68	55	32	VIRGINIA			
NEW MEXICO				NORTH DAKOTA				18 Simpson R.....	95	76	0	4 Abbitt D.....	53	55	42
AL Dempsey D.....	42	52	26	AL Burdick R.....	42	38	58	20 Van Zandt R.....	74	72	26	10 Broyles R.....	63	90	37
AL Fernandez D.....	63	52	37	AL Krueger R.....	47	52	42	15 Walter D.....	32	66	32	3 Garp D.....	68	66	32
NEW YORK				OHIO				Philadelphia				2 Hardy D.....	74	72	21
3 Becker R.....	95	83	0	9 Ashley D.....	95	-	0	1 Barrett D.....	74	79	21	7 Harrison D.....	63	62	37
37 Cole R.....	68	62	5	14 Ayres R.....	58	79	42	3 Byrne D.....	74	93	21	9 Jennings D.....	68	-	26
2 Derounian R.....	74	90	21	13 Baumhart R.....	89	-	11	4 Chudoff D.....	74	72	21	6 Poff R.....	89	86	11
26 Gamble R.....	74	86	11	8 Betts R.....	89	90	5	2 Granahan D.....	68	90	21	1 Robeson D.....	26	59	68
27 Gwinn R.....	100	69	0	22 Bolton, F.P. R.....	63	79	26	5 Green D.....	58	62	26	8 Smith D.....	53	34	47
32 Kearney R.....	63	55	11	11 Bolton, O.P. R.....	5	90	0	6 Scott R.....	47	55	37	5 Tuck D.....	47	55	53
38 Keating R.....	74	76	26	16 Bow R.....	95	79	5	RHODE ISLAND				WASHINGTON			
33 Kilburn R.....	63	55	21	7 Brown R.....	95	90	0	2 Fogarty D.....	63	69	37	4 Holmes R.....	63	83	37
40 Miller R.....	79	86	16	5 Clevenger R.....	79	79	0	1 Forand D.....	74	90	26	5 Horan R.....	74	90	11
30 O'Brien D.....	53	79	32	20 Feighan D.....	84	79	16	4 Ashmore D.....	58	76	37	3 Mack R.....	63	83	16
39 Osterlag R.....	74	90	26	18 Hays D.....	63	83	26	3 Dorn D.....	63	66	32	AL Magnuson D.....	100	86	0
42 Pillion R.....	58	79	37	15 Henderson R.....	84	-	11	6 McMillan D.....	58	62	42	1 Pelly R.....	42	69	58
41 Radwan R.....	47	69	21	2 Hess R.....	68	83	5	5 Richards D.....	58	45	26	6 Tollefson R.....	68	76	32
43 Reed R.....	42	83	16	10 Jenkins R.....	100	97	0	2 Riley D.....	58	59	32	2 Westland R.....	79	93	11
35 Riehlman R.....	53	93	11	19 Kirwan D.....	68	90	11	3 Rivers D.....	63	34	26	WEST VIRGINIA			
28 St. George R.....	68	72	26	4 McCulloch R.....	58	79	5	SOUTH DAKOTA				3 Bailey D.....	63	79	26
36 Taber R.....	100	79	0	17 McGregor R.....	68	72	0	2 Berry R.....	79	66	21	4 Burnside D.....	79	-	21
31 Taylor R.....	89	48	5	23 Minshall R.....	74	-	21	1 Love R.....	58	79	37	6 Byrd D.....	68	72	26
1 Wainwright R.....	74	55	5	6 Polk D.....	79	100	21	TENNESSEE				5 Kee D.....	58	72	26
29 Wharton R.....	74	86	26	3 Schenck R.....	84	83	16	2 Baker R.....	84	55	11	1 Mallahan D.....	79	86	21
34 Williams R.....	100	83	0	1 Scherer R.....	84	76	0	6 Bass D.....	95	-	5	2 Staggers D.....	68	86	26
New York City				21 Vanik D.....	89	-	0	8 Cooper D.....	89	83	11	WISCONSIN			
8 Anfuso D.....	89	-	0	12 Vorys R.....	74	83	21	9 Davis D.....	37	21	21	8 Byrnes R.....	79	100	21
5 Bosch R.....	95	79	0	OKLAHOMA				4 Evans D.....	89	62	11	2 Davis R.....	100	100	0
24 Buckley D.....	37	21	0	3 Albert D.....	95	76	0	3 Frazier D.....	95	79	5	9 Johnson D.....	95	79	5
11 Celler D.....	95	66	0	1 Belcher R.....	89	62	5	2 Murray D.....	68	59	32	7 Laird R.....	89	93	0
17 Coudert R.....	68	45	21	2 Edmondson D.....	74	83	21	5 Priest D.....	89	69	11	10 O'Keefe R.....	47	52	42
20 Davidson D.....	95	-	0	5 Jarman D.....	68	66	32	1 Reece R.....	63	76	0	5 Reuss D.....	95	-	5
7 Delaney D.....	79	90	16	4 Steed D.....	63	83	16	TEXAS				1 Smith R.....	37	90	11
23 Dollinger D.....	79	66	0	6 Wickersham D.....	58	69	32	5 Alger R.....	84	-	16	6 Van Pelt R.....	95	86	0
18 Donovan D.....	68	72	21	OREGON				14 Bell D.....	58	-	21	3 Withrow R.....	84	52	11
12 Dorn R.....	47	59	47	2 Coon R.....	84	93	11	2 Brooks D.....	79	86	21	4 Zablocki D.....	95	79	5
22 Fine D.....	84	62	0	4 Ellisworth R.....	74	86	5	17 Burleson D.....	68	69	32	WYOMING			
25 Fino R.....	68	31	26	3 Green D.....	89	-	11	AL Dies D.....	42	52	58	AL Thomson R.....	89	-	11
6 Holtzman D.....	79	86	11	1 Norblad R.....	58	72	11								



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- Pros, Cons on Subscription TV
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Ford Accepts CIO's GAW Plan

PROS, CONS ON FEE TV

Millions of television viewers will be directly affected when the Federal Communications Commission decides whether to permit subscription or pay television along with free TV. And, judging from the FCC's mailbags, many of the viewers are making it a point to have their say.

The potential impact of the decision helps to account for the intensity of the argument. The public apparently is divided, at this point. Within the industry, set manufacturers and television stations pressing for toll TV are opposed by motion picture makers and exhibitors and some network interests and stations.

FCC officials now are receiving opinions from industry and the public. Deadline for getting letters in was June 9; both sides conducted big-scale drives to stimulate letters to the Commission.

Meantime, FCC has authorized experimental operations with three systems. One is Zenith Radio Corp.'s "Phonevision," a trade-mark which covers several methods of coding or "scrambling" telecasts so that they cannot be received on a set which does not have decoding equipment. The others are "Subscriber-Vision," backed by Skiatron Electronics & Television Corp., and the "Telemeter" system of International Telemeter Corp.

The systems have two main features which interest the layman: (1) Methods of scrambling the telecast, and (2) methods of billing or charging the viewer for decoding or unscrambling it.

THE ARGUMENTS

Promoters of subscription TV argue, in general, that it would provide supplementary income to broadcasters and make television service available to areas and minorities which do not now have it; permit more stations to operate; offer viewers more programs of high quality -- Broadway openings, heavyweight title fights, ballet -- by meeting costs which advertisers cannot bear; and make more good films available to both living room and commercial theater audiences.

Opponents charge that viewers would be required to pay to watch sets which they purchased in anticipation of free TV; costs, increased by the toll TV system, would prevent broad expansion of TV areas and groups not now served; and emphasis would be on programs with box-office jingle, perhaps hired away from free TV, rather than on quality. Some say that toll TV would mean the end of free TV.

The debate has fed on a steady flow of pamphlets, letters, telegrams, reprints of speeches, releases, and fact sheets.

Two Views Of...

SUBSCRIPTION TV



Would toll TV mean?

1. Better financial base for TV
2. More money for quality programs
3. TV for more areas, interests

... Or?

1. Viewer pays to watch own set
2. Popular, not quality, shows
3. No broader TV service

Zenith officials charge that national TV networks and motion picture theater owners are fighting to maintain "the status quo under which they monopolize what the public shall see on TV, and deny the people the right to choose for themselves."

THEATERS OPPOSED

While the networks and theater owners deny this they make no secret of their last-ditch opposition to pay TV. The major television campaign against the new system is being mounted by Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, which represents large stations. The theater operators have organized a Joint Committee on Toll-TV with one goal: To block adoption of subscription TV.

Spokesmen for these groups claim that pay TV would be merely the "entering wedge" for a complete pay-as-you-go industry. These interests also deny that subscription TV would, over the long run, make certain programs available which now are not. "We believe the reverse to be the fact," says Dr. Frank Stanton, head of CBS. "People who make such an investment will have to get it back by putting on the type of show which will attract the largest audiences."

While the battle rages, John Q. Public is getting in his 2 cents' worth. Officials say that at the moment, a majority of the letters favor subscription TV.

Fact Sheet

FCC MUST ANSWER SUBSCRIPTION TV QUESTIONS

The problem of whether to authorize a proposed new system of television broadcasting is before the Federal Communications Commission.

Developers of what FCC calls "subscription television" seek authorization to inaugurate the service. They are opposed by movie exhibitors, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., who refer to the new system as "pay television."

Basis of the Dispute

THREE SYSTEMS

The theory of subscription television is that programs would be offered to viewers willing to pay specified fees to see and hear selected telecasts. In order to succeed commercially, any toll TV system must have a method of preventing unauthorized reception of its programs.

Three major systems have been approved by FCC for experimental operation. Under all three, a telecast is coded, or "scrambled," so that intelligible reception is impossible without the use of a special decoding mechanism.

- "Phonevision" is the trademark under which Zenith Radio Corp. has developed various code-decode systems.

- "Subscriber-Vision," developed by Skiatron Electronics & Television Corp., involves a system of punch cards which, when inserted into the receiving mechanism, would actuate the decoding apparatus.

- "Telemeter," developed by International Telemeter Corp., would use a coin box attached to the receiver to actuate the decoding apparatus.

"Phonevision" probably has been most widely publicized. Zenith, which describes itself as a pioneer in the field, says it has been working on a subscription TV since 1931. In 1951 it demonstrated, in Chicago, a system using a telephone line as a decoding link.

But Zenith's Aircode system carries the "unscrambling" information as part of the signal transmitted by the television station. Equipment for coding picture and sound would be owned by a "program distribution company" and would be available to broadcasters who chose to put subscription programs on the air. Stations would not be required to purchase encoding equipment.

On the receiving end, says Zenith, the toll TV subscriber's set would be equipped with a decoding mechanism, or "Aircode translator," which can be attached to any set.

Zenith says collections can be handled by several methods. Among them: Punch-out cards to be mailed to subscribers and which would be a record of programs purchased; coin machines in store locations to dispense coding information; coin boxes attached to home sets; or Phonevision operators who would supply decoding information by telephone.

Can the subscriber "beat" the system? Zenith says there are more keys for encoding than there are ways of setting a combination lock.

DEVELOPMENTS

Subscription television was proposed three years ago. Since then, FCC reports that 13 petitions have been received supporting the idea. Recent major developments:

- Feb. 25, 1952 -- Zenith filed its first petition with FCC requesting authority to operate a subscription television service.

- Nov. 29, 1954 -- Zenith filed a substitute petition asking the FCC to authorize subscription television operations on a case-to-case basis "without further proceedings."

- Jan. 4, 1955 -- Harold E. Fellows, president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters (NARTB), submitted a letter to FCC urging consideration of subscription television in a "full rule-making proceeding."

- Jan. 6, 1955 -- The Joint Committee on Toll-TV filed a statement opposing the Zenith substitute petition, and urging that "a full public hearing" be held on the substantive matters raised by the petition.

- Feb. 11, 1955 -- The FCC said subscription television should be considered in a "general rule-making proceeding" before deciding on "such a significant change" in the system of broadcasting. The FCC also invited comments "in the matter of proposals for a subscription television service."

Final date for the submission of comments to the FCC is June 9. Final date for the submission of counter-comments is July 11.

Pros and Cons

FAVOR SUBSCRIPTION TV

The following manufacturers and television stations support subscription television:

Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Skiatron Electronics & Television Corp., New York.
International Telemeter Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.
Home News Publishing Co., New Brunswick, N.J.
Pennsylvania Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Stamford-Norwalk Television Corp., Washington, D.C.
Connecticut Radio Foundation, Inc., New Haven, Conn.
Eastern Broadcasting Corp., Newport News, Va.
Big Spring Broadcasting Co., Big Spring, Texas.
Appalachian Co., Scranton, Pa.
Northwest Television Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Matta Enterprises, Braddock, Pa.
Peoples Broadcasting Co., Trenton, N.J.
Joseph Brenner, Prichard and Brenner, Beverly Hills, Calif.

ARGUMENTS

The National Press Club April 14 sponsored a debate on subscription television. The affirmative was taken by Dr. Millard C. Faught, economic consultant to Zenith. Faught's arguments:

- Subscription TV would "satisfy the public demand for programs not now available on television -- first-run

movies, new Broadway plays, opera, outstanding educational and cultural features and other top box office events which now can be seen only outside the home." Subscription TV would deliver such entertainment to the home "for a fraction of the cost of going out to see it in (the) theater or stadium."

- Subscription TV would "further serve the public interest...by making it possible for small stations to compete successfully with the powerful stations that are affiliated with NBC and CBS," and by making it possible for "numerous towns and cities to support TV stations where they now are not economically feasible, providing a truly nationwide TV service..."

- The "great variety of quality entertainment" on both sponsored and subscription programs that would be possible by subscription TV would "directly benefit the viewing public by giving them a wider choice of viewing fare."

- The "increased number" of operating TV stations and receiving sets under subscription TV would give advertisers "at least a 90 percent shot at a bigger net audience and a far wider choice of station and time availabilities. As a result the advertisers' share of the cost of providing nationwide TV service should be reduced; hence its ability to offer sponsored programs should increase."

- "Fears of organized movie exhibitors, although understandable, are groundless. The great demand for new films that subscription TV would create would provide more and better products for both the home TV theater and for movie houses."

- "Inexpensive home distribution of quality entertainment by subscription TV could double the box office for paid movies if only the oldsters, the ill, and the other millions of home-bound people who cannot go out were added to movie audiences."

OPPOSE SUBSCRIPTION TV

Those opposed to subscription television include:

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N.Y.
National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Washington, D.C.

Joint Committee on Toll-TV, New York, N.Y., with the following members:

Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors

Theatre Owners of America

Texas Drive-In Theatre Owners of Texas

Southern California Theatre Owners Association

Kentucky Association of Theatre Owners

Independent Theatre Owners Association of New York

Metropolitan Theatre Owners Association

The Joint Committee describes itself as a voluntary association of "all major motion picture theatre associations (owning) approximately 75 percent of the 16,000 motion picture theatres in the U.S."

ARGUMENTS

Dr. Frank Stanton, president of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., May 19 issued a statement outlining arguments opposing subscription television. Stanton contended:

- Subscription television would "highjack the American public into paying for the privilege of looking at its

own television sets. This is a betrayal of the 34 million families who have already spent \$13.5 billion for their sets in the expectation that they would be able to use them as much as they wanted without paying for the prerogative of watching."

- "Pay-television promoters say they would be satisfied if they got \$100 a year from the average family. On this basis, today's television audience would pay some \$3.5 billion a year -- more than it pays for shoes or doctors or electricity -- for viewing far fewer programs than it now watches without charge."

- "It is probable that pay-television would deliver an occasional heavyweight championship fight, and possibly such special entertainment as a multi-million dollar 'first-run' movie, which the economics of present television cannot reach, at least as of today. On the other hand, the bulk of any programming for which pay-television would bid is bound to be the very kind of entertainment which already has found such high favor in present day free television."

- If subscription TV is authorized and becomes generally established, it would be able "to bid away from free television every kind of program which the public now enjoys...nobody could blame the owners of popular attractions for putting them where they could produce the most income. No one can be so naive as to believe that popular programs would be broadcast free if they could be charged for."

- "It is claimed that under pay-television there would be more cultural programs appealing to small minorities. We believe the reverse to be the fact. If, as the pay-television promoters say, installing a minimum service in a single major city will cost tens of millions of dollars, installing it throughout the total area now served by television will cost billions of dollars. People who make such an investment will have to get it back by putting on the type of shows which will attract the largest audiences. If a million families were willing to pay \$1 each to see a movie and 100,000 people would pay \$2 each to see a ballet, there would be no ballet."

FCC Problems

Speaking before the annual convention of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters in Washington May 24, FCC Chairman George C. McConaughy said:

"Not the least of the television matters with which we are concerned is subscription television. From the volume of comments received by the Commission and comments in the public press, it is no exaggeration to say that this is one of the major issues facing broadcasters today....The authorization of such a service involves a basic change in the system of broadcasting which we have known for some 34 years..."

"In this matter there are many vital questions and issues relating to public interest considerations.

1. "Would it encourage a larger and more effective use of the radio spectrum?

2. "What impact would it have on advertised sponsored broadcasts?

3. "What safeguards would be required to insure the broadcast of well-balanced programs to the public without charge?

4. "What safeguards, if any, are necessary to prevent the possible monopolistic control of subscription television broadcasts on a non-discriminatory basis?"

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

An interest in manufacturers' excise taxes was expressed by three of the five registrants filing between May 27-June 3 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Individuals who registered included:

Wilbur H. Baldinger
Martin L. Friedman
Maurice G. Paul, Jr.

The law offices of F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., and one organization, Motorola, Inc., also registered.

EMPLOYER - Chapman and Wolfsohn, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C.

Registrant -- MARTIN L. FRIEDMAN, attorney, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 5/31/55.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 64ff.)

EMPLOYER - Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1751 N St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- WILBUR H. BALDINGER, 1751 N St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "To encourage public support for amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 503ff.)

Compensation -- \$150 a week.

EMPLOYER - Motorola, Inc., radio-electronics-television manufacturers, 4545 Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Ill.

Registrant -- LAW OFFICES OF F. CLEVELAND HEDRICK, JR., 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Chapter 32, Internal Revenue Code of 1954." Chapter 32 concerns manufacturers excise taxes. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 245.)

EMPLOYER - Motorola, Inc., 4545 Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Ill.

Registrant -- MOTOROLA, INC., 4545 Augusta Blvd., Chicago 51, Ill. Filed 6/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Chapter 32, Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

EMPLOYER - Motorola, Inc., 4545 Augusta Blvd. Chicago 51, Ill.

Registrant -- MAURICE G. PAUL, JR., 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/1/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to Chapter 32, Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

AUTO CONTRACT

The United Auto Workers (CIO) and the Ford Motor Co. June 6 reached a compromise on the controversial Guaranteed Annual Wage (GAW) which may set the pattern for the entire automotive industry and perhaps other basic industries.

The agreement would provide Ford employees with about 60 percent of regular take-home pay for a maximum

Drive for Desegregation

Backed by two Supreme Court decisions, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People June 6 stepped up its drive to end racial segregation in public schools. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 638.)

An "emergency conference" of NAACP representatives from 16 states, meeting in Atlanta, Ga., urged school boards in states with segregated schools to take "affirmative action" toward desegregation before fall or face litigation. In its directive, the NAACP said: "Promises unaccompanied by concrete action are meaningless.... Segregated schools are illegal, and the Court is merely allowing school boards time to get their houses in order."

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief counsel, said more litigation would probably be necessary before complete integration is accomplished. He named Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and North Carolina as states where law suits would probably be needed to enforce desegregation. Marshall said school officials who oppose integration "would be guilty of contempt of court."

On June 2, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and chairman of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, said the Court's ruling "is a major victory for Americans who want the practice as well as the preaching of democracy in our educational institutions."

layoff period of 26 weeks. Ford referred to the plan as a "supplemental unemployment benefit plan;" others called it a "guaranteed semi-annual wage."

Major provisions of the compromise program:

- Ford would supplement state unemployment benefits to an extent that employees would be guaranteed from 60-65 percent of normal take-home pay for layoff periods, up to a maximum of 26 weeks.

- Payments would come from a trust fund, to be administered jointly by the company and the union, which would be built up to \$55 million during the three-year contract period by company payments of 5 cents per hour per employee.

The new Ford-UAW contract also provided:

A boost in the "annual improvement factor" (yearly raises to compensate workers for increased efficiency of men and machines) of 1 cent an hour or 2.5 percent of an employee's take-home pay, whichever is greater. Additional wage increases for workers in skilled trades.

Liberalized pension plan to provide maximum benefits of \$252.80 a month for a worker with 40 years of service.

One additional paid holiday each year.

Triple pay for holidays except in seven-day operations.

Improved hospital-medical benefits.

Continuance of the cost-of-living pay system that governed auto industry contracts under an expired five-year agreement.

Convention Report

RIVERS-HARBORS CONGRESS

NAME -- National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1901.

PURPOSE -- "To promote the sound and orderly development of our national water and land resources."

PRESIDENT -- Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) of Shreveport, La.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress at its 42nd national convention May 29-June 1 in Washington, D.C.:

Opposed "any attempts to disturb" existing civil functions of the Corps of Engineers.

Objected to "any attempt to place a larger burden" on localities in the form of contributions for flood protection.

Supported the Chief of Army Engineers' position that the "civil functions of the Corps of Engineers alone should proceed at a rate of not less than \$650 million per year." (The Administration requested \$508 million for fiscal 1956.)

Said the imposition of tolls or user charges on inland waterways is "incompatible with the historic free use of these waterways."

"Supported with vigor" the efforts of the Maritime Administration to establish a shipbuilding program to "insure orderly replacement of those vessels which threaten the American merchant marine with obsolescence."

Specifically opposed S 951 as a bill to "extend...the devitalizing influence of government regulation" into the field of bulk transportation on inland waterways. (S 951, introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), would amend Part III of the Interstate Commerce Act to remove the bulk commodity exemption with respect to certain water carriers.)

Contended bills to amend U.S. transportation laws would place "artificial restrictions upon water carriers while relaxing the restraints upon rail carriers." (This stand referred to S 1920, introduced by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.); HR 6141, by Rep. J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.); and HR 6142, by Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), which would provide for a change in national transportation policy by reducing economic regulation and encouraging competition.)

"Respectfully petitioned" Congress to amend the National Flood Control Act of 1950 (PL 516, 81st Congress) to authorize projects protecting "life and property" from accumulated flood waters in the Great Lakes.

Urged Congress to "appropriate adequate sums of money necessary to restore and fully maintain our ports and waterways."

LINDER CLEARED

Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut of the U.S. District Court in Washington June 3 cleared Tom Linder of an eight-year-old charge of violating the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946.

The charge was part of the Harriss-Moore-Linder case involving alleged violations of the registration and reporting sections of the Act. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 324.) Linder, former Georgia agricultural commissioner, was accused of promoting his views on

agriculture at a dinner attended by some 200 Members of Congress. Schweinhaut held that Linder acted in an official capacity, and that the fact that he had attended a dinner with Members of Congress did not make him a lobbyist.

Floyd Mattice, special assistant to the Attorney General, said June 8 the government intends to continue prosecution of other indictments in the case.

PRESSURE POINTS

TAX AMENDMENT -- The Western Tax Council, Inc., June 1 announced that Oklahoma was the 30th state to petition Congress for an amendment placing a ceiling on federal income tax rates. A release from the Council's Chicago headquarters said that "when two-thirds (32) of the states petition Congress for a constitutional amendment, Congress must submit such an amendment for ratification." Frank E. Packard, executive vice president, said the Tax Council is "determined to push this tax limitation drive until such an amendment is added to the Constitution." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 114.)

HELLS CANYON -- The Council of State Chambers of Commerce May 30 called the projected dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River an "unnecessary burden on taxpayers." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 523.) An authorization by Congress to build such a dam, the Council said, would be the "biggest step taken toward socializing electric power in the U.S. since the federal monopolization of power in the TVA area." But Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said May 30 the Council's report was "riddled with deliberate distortions." Neuberger is a co-sponsor of a bill (S 1333) to provide for federal construction of the dam.

RESERVES -- Leaders of 10 veterans' organizations June 3 told President Eisenhower they supported the Administration's military reserve program and would "vigorously direct efforts" to secure passage of a bill (HR 5297) to strengthen the reserves. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 584.) A letter to the President stating the position was signed by representatives of the American Legion, American Veterans of World War II, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish War Veterans, Marine Reserve Officers Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary and the National Security Committee. Admitting that they differ over specific details of the reserve program, the groups said they backed the bill in general because "we believe the security of our country imperatively requires enactment of this legislation."

TVA -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. June 1 said the Tennessee Valley Authority should become self-financing through its own power revenues. In a letter to Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), Chairman of the House Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee's panel on TVA and the Atomic Energy Commission, the Chamber said TVA is selling power "at rates which, when determined by sound accounting procedures, are recovering only 49.3 percent of the cost." The Chamber contended TVA power rates should be raised to cover payments in lieu of taxes, interest on borrowed funds and appropriations, and repayment of all government funds invested in power.

Reports Total \$899,392

FIRST QUARTER LOBBY SPENDING SHOWS DROP

Judging from their reports, the cost of legislative activities put less strain on lobbyists' pocketbooks during the first quarter of 1955 than during the corresponding period in 1954.

A Congressional Quarterly check of filings with Congress showed 162 lobbies spent \$899,392.14 during the first three months of 1955. The first-quarter 1954 total, compiled by 161 reporting organizations, was much larger: \$1,429,917.68.

All groups registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act are required to file accounts of their receipts and expenditures during each quarter. Second-quarter expenditures for 1955 have not yet been filed.

The decrease in reported lobby spending, according to CQ, partly resulted from a more leisurely legislative tempo during early weeks of the 84th Congress. Another factor in the decrease could be changes in interpretation of requirements for reporting lobby spending, CQ said.

CONSTITUTIONALITY CHALLENGED

Constitutionality of the lobby law has been challenged several times since it was enacted in 1946. The Supreme Court, in a 1954 decision, defined lobbying as direct contact with Congress. Officials of several groups, basing their argument on the Court's decision, told CQ they were reporting a smaller proportion of their total spending in 1955 than they did in 1954. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 319ff.)

The decrease in reported spending was reflected in the reports of individual organizations. The top 10 spenders in the first three months of 1955 listed expenditures totaling \$317,559.34. The top 10 in 1954's first quarter reported spending \$603,281.76. (See box).

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, with reported spending of \$67,073.64, topped the 1955 first-quarter list. Its spending was nearly double that of the runner-up, CIO, which reported spending \$37,174.23.

TOP 1954 SPENDERS

In 1954, six organizations -- the National Association of Electric Companies, National Milk Producers Federation, General Electric Co., Employers Labor Relations Information Committee, Association of American Railroads, and Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association -- reported spending more than \$50,000.

NAEC, which led the 1954 first-quarter list with reported expenditures of \$127,746.69, was the only organization to appear in the top 10 for the first quarter of both 1954 and 1955. Its 1955 spending, however, was only \$29,610.29, good enough for fourth place in the latest list.

Campaigns on minimum wage, taxes, and school construction helped push the CIO and AFL high on the

Top Lobby Spenders

The 10 top lobby spenders during the first quarter of 1955, as compiled by Congressional Quarterly from financial statements filed with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946:

Organization	First-Quarter Spending	
	1955	1954
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	\$ 67,073.64	\$11,386.08
CIO	37,174.23	18,458.36
AFL	32,157.43	27,616.65
National Assn. of Electric Companies	29,610.29	127,746.69
General Gas Comm.	27,265.47	*
American Farm Bureau Fed. Friends Comm. on Nat. Legislation	26,742.00	26,616.00
Southern States Industrial Council	25,811.77	16,895.12
U.S. Savings and Loan League	25,259.35	24,072.16
Nat. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	23,867.71	19,416.40
	22,597.45	21,365.30
Top 10 Total, First Quarter, 1955	\$317,559.34	

* Organized in 1955

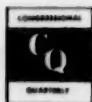
1955 first-quarter list. CIO's spending, \$18,458.36 during the first three months of 1954, more than doubled in 1955. AFL, in the No. 3 spot, showed an increase from its 1954 first-quarter total of \$27,616.65 to a 1955 total of \$32,157.43.

NEW SPENDERS

Fifth place on the new list went to an organization, the General Gas Committee, organized early in 1955. The Committee is leading the legislative drive of the oil and gas industry for revision of the Natural Gas Act in order to nullify federal control of natural gas prices charged by producers. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 186, 643.)

Ten organizations in addition to the General Gas Committee filed lobby spending reports for the first time during 1955's first quarter. In 1955, most of the groups also registered under the lobby law for the first time. Organizations reporting for the first time:

American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee; Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing; Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing; Emergency Conservation Committee; International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade; National Committee for Insurance Taxation; National Postal Transport Association; Niobrara River Basin Development Association; Sierra Talc and Clay Co.; Union Producing Co.



Political Notes

POLIO VACCINE

Former President Harry S. Truman and 1952 Presidential Candidate Adlai E. Stevenson joined Congressional Democrats in attacking Administration handling of the polio vaccine program.

Truman June 3 said the Administration had not only "bungled" the program, but had taken credit for research on the vaccine which began during the Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Stevenson June 2 said the Administration failed to anticipate public demand for the vaccine and to make adequate plans for its production and distribution. "I don't think it required any special clairvoyance to...foresee...that here was a situation...that called for foresight and meticulous planning and preparation," Stevenson stated. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, told a Senate group May 16 she believed no one "could have foreseen the public demand" for the vaccine. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 591.)

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.), Chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, June 4 said Democrats have turned for campaign issues to the vaccine program, "Mamie's health, Eisenhower's religion and the little squirrel." Goldwater asserted that "a suggestion that...the Republican party has interfered with the (vaccine) program is made either from sheer ignorance...or with a determined effort to confuse the public in the hope of political gain."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) challenged Goldwater June 6 to "tell the Senate why the...Administration did not insist on the same rigid testing of Salk vaccine as was required...in Canada." Two tests for all vaccine were made in Canada, said Neuberger, but "safety is one thing that has been utterly neglected" in U. S. testing of vaccine.

1956 TICKETS

Former President Harry S. Truman June 3 reiterated that he believes Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic standard bearer, should head the Party's ticket again in 1956.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) June 5 said he is not endorsing any other Democrat for the Presidency, although he is not presently a candidate himself. And he said he might change his mind about that. "Anyone who says he wouldn't like to be President of this great country is just kidding," Kefauver said. But he added that he is not interested in the Vice Presidency.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall June 5 said he is "working on the assumption" that President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon will head the 1956 GOP ticket.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

Philip L. Graham, publisher of the Washington Post and Times-Herald, June 1 proposed that individual citizens make campaign contributions on a mass basis as a means of taking corruption out of politics. He also proposed a lifting of the present "unrealistic" campaign spending ceiling. If each family would contribute \$5 to the party of its choice, Graham said, "enough honest, untainted money" would be raised "to permit our politicians to run for office without becoming obligated to corrupt or selfish forces." At the present time, he added, there are three major sources of campaign money: The underworld, special interest groups, and "hopefuls" ambitious for appointments to government posts. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 369ff.)

The chairmen of both national political committees endorsed the idea. Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler said it would be "healthier for both parties to be financed by the many rather than by the few." GOP Chairman Leonard W. Hall said "any meritorious plan that will help broaden the base of contributions to the Republican Party is always welcome."

ADA HITS DEMOCRATS

The national board of Americans for Democratic Action June 5 accused the Democratic Congressional leadership of "using the pretext of party unity" to avoid action on liberal legislation. "The Democrats in Congress have yet to perform on their Party's campaign pledges," said the ADA. The group labelled the records of both parties "a disappointment to American liberals and a failure of responsibility to the American people." Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) June 7 said he was "unable to understand" the ADA criticism because Democratic Congressional leaders have "held the Party together, made it responsible to the people and moved it toward worthwhile goals."

WILEY OPPOSITION

Mark Catlin, Jr. (R), speaker of the Wisconsin state assembly and a resident of Appleton, home of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) announced June 3 that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in 1956. Catlin would oppose Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), who is expected to seek re-election but has not yet formally announced. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 275.)

'JOE MUST GO' RULING

The Wisconsin Supreme Court June 1 unanimously ruled that the "Joe Must Go Club" did not violate the State Corrupt Practices Act when it made an unsuccessful attempt in 1954 to recall Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). The decision reversed a circuit court ruling. In remanding the case to the circuit court, the high tribunal ordered dismissal of all 21 counts of alleged violations of state election laws. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 220.)



Around the Capitol

BIG FOUR CONFERENCE

President Eisenhower June 7 again warned against over-optimism about the Big Four Conference. Addressing the West Point graduating class, he called for "a prudent guard against fatuous expectations that a world, sick with ignorance, mutual fears, and hates, can be miraculously cured" at the conference.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles June 7 told a news conference a great deal could be accomplished at the July 18 Big Four conference if the Russians came in a "spirit of accomplishment." Dulles said the tendency of Russians to accept Yugoslavia as an independent state might mean they were willing to loosen their hold on their east European satellites. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 638.)

The United States, Britain, and France June 6 proposed to Russia that the Big Four conference be held at Geneva for four days starting July 18.

As to the conference's possible results, Dulles, in a June 6 commencement address at the University of South Carolina, said: "It will take more than words and more than one meeting to create conditions which will justify relaxing the efforts which we have been making."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon said June 2 the conference "could be the world's last chance to settle differences peacefully and avoid a catastrophic war." Two days later, House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R. Mass.) said it was "difficult to believe that much good" could come of the meeting.

PETERS CASE

The Supreme Court June 6 ruled 7-2 that Yale Medical Prof. John P. Peters had been wrongfully dismissed on loyalty risk grounds as a government consultant in 1953. But the Court failed to rule on the Constitutional question of whether the defendant in a loyalty-security case has the right to confront and cross-examine his accusers.

Peters, a consultant on non-sensitive matters to the U.S. Public Health Service, had been cleared twice by agency boards. The Court held that the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board had then improperly reopened the case. The Court ordered expunged from the record the Board's finding of a "reasonable doubt" about Peters' loyalty.

Associate Justices Stanley F. Reed and Harold H. Burton dissented. Associate Justices William O. Douglas and Hugo Black filed concurring opinions. Douglas wrote: "Dr. Peters was condemned by faceless informers...So far as we or the board know they may be psychopaths or venal people...who revel in being informers...Under cross-examination their stories might disappear like bubbles...If the sources of information need protection, they should be kept secret. But once they are used to destroy a man's reputation and deprive him of his 'liberty,' they must be put to the test of due process of law..."

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government June 6 (H Doc 175) urged Congress to continue foreign aid "with the primary purpose of strengthening the security of the United States."

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower June 8 at his 71st news conference expressed his confidence in West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who has been invited by Russia to discuss diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries. The President said the decision to attend the conference should be made exclusively by West Germany; he added that Adenauer would stand by his allies and friends.

The President also said:

The record of his Administration against segregation was a good one, but he was opposed to the addition of anti-segregation riders on military reserve and school bills and other bills dealing with matters other than segregation.

Latest figures showing that U.S. employment was up one million and unemployment was down one-half million were cause for gratification.

Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, was very wise in advocating safety and caution in distribution of the Salk polio vaccine.

He would not insist on limiting the Big Four conference to three or four days if there were prospects that more time could be well spent.

The Commission said increased economic strength of such nations as the original members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization indicated U.S. economic aid to them was no longer necessary. The group said these nations would continue to receive a "possible \$1 billion annually" from the military assistance program, off-shore procurement, support of NATO, and maintenance of U.S. troops in Europe. (For fiscal 1956 foreign aid authorization, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 650ff.)

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

AIR POWER

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson June 6 announced the Defense Department was considering a speedup in production of supersonic jet fighter planes. Such a speedup was urged June 4 by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D. Wash.)

Wilson also asked the Senate Appropriations Committee for \$356 million more in appropriations for intercontinental bombers and military research. The sum would include amounts cut from the Defense Department budget by the House and other amounts to carry out what Wilson called "a different allocation of funds." Wilson said he had ordered a biennial review of all aircraft production schedules.

Jackson, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, June 5 accused Wilson of not being "candid with the American people" about U.S. air strength.

"We are trying to fight the Soviet Union for air superiority by a budget-balancing approach," Jackson said.

POLIO VACCINE

Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele June 7 said polio vaccine manufacturers would not be able to produce enough vaccine to "immunize all children (aged 1-19) this summer." In a television and radio report, Scheele said the policy of the Public Health Service on the vaccine was "safety, not speed, except as the latter is compatible with safety." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 638.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

RESERVE PROGRAM

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) June 6 appealed to the House to resolve a racial segregation dispute and pass the military reserve bill (HR 5297). Members of one chamber usually refrain from advising the other house.

The House May 19 postponed action on HR 5297. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 583ff, 609.)

Johnson told newsmen June 6: "The issue that is now holding up passage of this crucial measure is one that has been settled in a number of different forms by the courts and the executive agencies. Congress is no longer a meaningful forum for such debate."

SUGAR LEGISLATION

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) June 8 announced an Administration compromise on sugar legislation which would give "special relief" to domestic producers in 1955. The compromise would give domestic producers an increase of 100,000 tons in their marketing quotas, plus 55 percent of United States sugar consumption above 8.3 million tons. The program would cut Cuba's sugar sales to the U.S. by approximately 175,000 tons in 1955, as opposed to 240,000 tons requested by U.S. sugar producers. Sens. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. and Russell B. Long (D La.) June 8 said the Administration's views "do not meet the pressing problems" of U.S. beet and cane sugar producers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 358.)

ALUMINUM DISTRIBUTION

Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) June 2 accused Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks of being "either blissfully unaware...or disinterested" of the plight of small aluminum fabricators faced with a metal shortage. Yates heads the House Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 3 on Minerals and Raw Materials, which is studying distribution of aluminum from government stockpiles to private industry. The Subcommittee "is not satisfied" that 150 million pounds of stockpile aluminum were "allocated fairly" by the three major aluminum fabricators to small business, Yates said. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 592.)

TRADE WITH RED CHINA

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) June 4 demanded that the State Department "take some forceful action with our allies" to halt increasing trade with Communist China. Defense Department figures showed that Western trade with Red China had reached a five-year peak in January and that British-registered ships had carried

more than half the cargo, McClellan said. Non-Communist merchant vessels carried a gross tonnage of 942,255 on 160 trips to and from Red China in January, he added. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 532.)

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) June 4 said the South "is not going to accept integrated schools." As-sailing Supreme Court decisions banning racially segregated public schools, Eastland said he thought the Court was "controlled and dominated by agitators." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 638.)

GOPS OUTSCORE DEMOS

Their second win in eight annual Congressional baseball games was chalked up by Republican Members of Congress June 8 when they walloped a team of Democratic legislators, 12-4. Republicans slapped 10 hits, Democrats seven in the 2½-hour, five-inning game for the benefit of a summer camp for needy youngsters.

ARMSTRONG FINED \$1,500

Ex-Rep. O.K. Armstrong (R Mo., 1951-53) was fined \$1,500 June 3 at Kansas City for filing false income tax returns in 1947, 1948, and 1949. Armstrong, a free lance writer, was convicted April 14 of income tax evasion by a federal court at Springfield, Mo. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 442.)

FOREIGN AID

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio) said June 6 he would seek House action to increase the amount of foreign economic aid on a loan basis. He said he would fight for earmarking as loans at least 50 percent of \$165 million for development assistance to backward nations.

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) June 4 pledged to continue his fight to trim large sums from foreign economic aid appropriations. The Senate rejected six amendments by Ellender to pare the aid bill (S 2090), which it passed June 2. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 650ff.)

Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) left June 5 to inspect the foreign aid program in the Far East.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) June 5 said he would do what he could to steer legislation to liberalize Social Security benefits through the Senate if it passed the House. Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) said Congress should cut the retirement age to 60 for everyone, approve the disability plan, and extend coverage to attorneys and dentists. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 627ff.)

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Adm. Arthur W. Radford as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a new two-year term; June 6.

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as Army chief of staff, succeeding Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway; June 6.

Rear Adm. Arleigh A. Burke as chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Adm. Robert B. Carney; June 6.

Gen. Nathan F. Twining as Air Force chief of staff for a new two-year term; June 6.



(June 3-9)

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- House Unit Approves Nuclear-Powered Ships
- Federal Control of Gas Producers Opposed
- Witnesses Question Foreign Aid Proposals
- Senate Unit Hears of Illicit Narcotics Trade
- Young, White Testify on Proxy Fights
- House Unit Probes Public Power Regulations
- Refugee Relief Act Upheld, Criticized
- Both Chambers Continue Antitrust Hearings
- Probe Continues Into Procurement Scandals
- Appropriations Transcripts Are Made Public

Action

NUCLEAR-POWERED SHIPS

COMMITTEE -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

ACTION -- June 7 ordered reported a bill (HR 6679) to authorize the construction of two nuclear-powered merchant ships to promote the peacetime use of atomic energy. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 592.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said the Maritime Administration had authority to go ahead with President Eisenhower's peace ship without clearing with the Committee or Congress. Rothschild told the Committee he was "not in favor...today" of going ahead with a second ship because the "application of nuclear power to merchant ships...deserves to have a little more consideration than it presently has." Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D S.C.) disagreed with Rothschild and said he wanted "the prerogatives of the Committee recognized."

HELLS CANYON

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 8 approved for the full Committee a bill (S 1333) to authorize federal construction of a \$500 million multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Hearings were concluded May 6. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 554.)

NATURAL GAS

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 8 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 6645) to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 643.)

The bill was approved by the Committee by a 16-15 vote after the Committee first decided, 17-14, to reconsider a June 7 tie vote which would have shelved the measure. The Committee also rejected, 12-19, a motion to delay action on the issue for 10 days and refer it to a Subcommittee.

PROVISIONS -- As approved, HR 6645 also would: Permit the Federal Power Commission to determine if natural gas companies were being charged "a reasonable market price" for gas purchased from producers.

Require natural gas companies to pay only that part of an automatic "escalation clause" price increase which did not exceed the reasonable market price.

Exempt from "escalation clause" price increase restrictions any contract provision which set up a schedule for price increases at specific times or a provision in which the company agreed to reimburse the producer for a tax increase.

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On various bills to amend the Natural Gas Act, including one (S 1853) similar to HR 6645. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 643 ff.)

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) urged enactment of his bill (S 2001) which would give the FPC jurisdiction over direct industrial sales of natural gas and direct the agency to promote the conservation of natural gas. Kilgore said provisions of his bill were needed to conserve declining gas supplies.

Rolla D. Campbell of the Huntington, W.Va., Island Creek Coal Co., speaking for hard and soft coal producers, endorsed S 2001. He said the coal industry would support S 1853 only if it contained the provisions included in Kilgore's measure. He protested that "apparently the feeling is that the natural gas industry should be the sole beneficiary of legislation bearing on competition between it and other fuels."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) proposed exempting only those producers whose interstate sales totaled less than two billion cubic feet of gas a year. He said this would exempt 96 percent of the independent producers selling to pipelines, but would leave under controls approximately 175 large companies who sell more than 90 percent of the gas.

SURVIVORS' BENEFITS

COMMITTEE -- Special House Committee on Survivors' Benefits.

ACTION -- Chairman Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.) June 3 said the Committee would propose a complete overhaul of the payments system to survivors of servicemen, including bringing members of the armed forces under social security and doing away with their existing \$10,000 free life insurance coverage. Hardy said the group had discussed the legislation with President Eisenhower and that it probably would get Administration approval.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 9 ordered reported four conventions (Execs D, E, F, and G 84th Congress, First Session) for the protection of war victims. The conventions were signed at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1949.

The Committee attached a reservation to permit American concerns to continue using the Red Cross Symbol as a trademark if they had been using it since 1905. Hearings on the Conventions were held June 3.

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- Wilber M. Brucker, Defense Department Counsel, urged favorable action. He said the conventions would do away with "wide-spread and deliberate evasion of the principles of civilized warfare." Brucker said Red China agreed during the Korean war to comply with the conventions even though she was not a signatory nation. Spokesmen for the State and Justice Departments also urged approval of the treaties.

Representatives of several United States firms asked to be allowed to continue to use of the Red Cross symbol as their trademark. The conventions would establish the Red Cross as a symbol for marking buildings not to be used as military targets and for no other use.

NATO DELEGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 9 ordered reported a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 29) providing for a Congressional delegation to attend the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference in July, 1955.

BACKGROUND -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee April 28 reported a similar concurrent resolution (H Con Res 109 -- H Rept 452).

PROVISIONS -- As ordered reported, S Con Res 29 would:

Authorize a 14-man delegation to attend the NATO conference.

Provide that half the members of the delegation would be appointed from the House, half from the Senate, with not more than four from each chamber of the same political party.

Authorize \$15,000 for each chamber for expenses of its delegation, to be paid out of contingent funds.

DISARMAMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 9 ordered reported a resolution (S Res 93) to set up a Disarmament Subcommittee. The Subcommittee, under terms of S Res 93, would get \$50,000 to study various disarmament proposals. It would have until March, 1956, to complete its work.

The Committee also voted to refer to the proposed new Subcommittee a resolution (S Res 71) calling on President Eisenhower to urge the United Nations to limit the proportion of key resources each nation could put into weapons in order to leave more for the civilian economy. Hearings were held on S Res 71 on June 7.

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- The full Committee held a hearing on S Res 71 and heard Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.), one of 48 sponsors, urge its adoption. He said "any disarmament plan is complicated. But...S Res 71 ...gets down to the kind of elements every man, woman, and child can understand. It emphasizes that fewer guns would mean more food, clothing, shelter, and the good things of life."

He said he thought the plan would be easier to enforce than any limitation on weapons because international inspectors could determine the use to which a commodity such as steel was put than to try to find relatively small atomic weapons. Journalist Samuel Lubell also appeared to support the resolution.

TIDAL POWER SURVEY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- June 9 ordered reported a joint resolution (S J Res 12) to authorize \$3 million to the International Joint Commission on United States-Canadian Boundary Waters to determine the cost of constructing a proposed tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay in Maine and New Brunswick, Canada.

GI'S INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Special Investigations.

ACTION -- June 5 released a special report accusing two insurance company representatives of "abysmal ignorance" or "deliberate distortion" of data submitted to the Subcommittee in connection with an investigation of commercial insurance sold to American soldiers in Europe. The Subcommittee said there appeared to be "an attempt to perpetrate a fraud" on the part of Fred B. Dickey, president, Service Life Insurance Co., Fort Worth, Texas; and Walter W. O'Haire, representing the European Association of Life Underwriters.

The Congressmen, after visiting European Command Headquarters in Germany in December, 1954, reported a need for tighter policing over the sale of commercial insurance to soldiers. They said there was an excessive amount of lapses for these policies which were taken out by the GI's in addition to their government insurance.

In testimony before the Subcommittee June 2 and 3, an Army representative said that two insurance salesmen of the United Life Insurance Co. of America, Houston, Texas, had been banned from soliciting in the European command and the company had been suspended for three months. The Army also said it had issued new regulations to control insurance salesmen and it no longer recognized EALU.

Hearings

DRAFT EXTENSION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 3005) to extend the draft law for four years, to June 30, 1959, and on consideration of the doctor draft program.

BACKGROUND -- HR 3005 was passed by the House Feb. 8. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 146.) The House Armed Services Committee May 10 reported a bill (HR 6057) to extend the doctors draft law. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 551.)

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- Dr. Reuben B. Chrisman, Jr., representing the American Medical Association, said: "In our opinion, the constitutional power of Congress does not extend to the staffing of a civilian agency (the U.S. Public Health Service) through a draft."

Dr. Philip Powers, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, backed repeated student and occupational deferments from military service to enable the United States to meet "bitter competition from our potential enemies" for scientific advantage.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency International Finance Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 1894) to provide for United States participation in the International Finance Corporation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 510.)

TESTIMONY -- June 6 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, Assistant Secretary of State Samuel C. Waugh, and Glen E. Edgerton, president, Export-Import Bank, supported S 1894, which would authorize about \$35 million toward the Corporation's proposed \$100 million loan fund.

Humphrey said the corporation would provide financing for needed projects deemed too risky as investments to qualify for loans from either the Export-Import Bank or the World Bank.

June 7 -- Opposition to the proposal came from the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., while support was registered by spokesmen for the International Chamber of Commerce, Investment Bankers Association of America, and the Washington (D.C.) Board of Trade.

GASOLINE STATIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 5.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- Into alleged discrimination and coercive practices by major oil companies against retail gasoline station operators. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 622.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Lee F. Johnson, president, Pennzoil Co. of California, an independent oil concern, said some gasoline dealers were afraid to buy Pennzoil at all because they feared their station leases would be cancelled by the major oil companies who owned the property.

LABOR PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 1760) to require compliance with the National Labor Relations Act as a condition of receiving government contracts. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 646.)

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers (CIO) supported the bill, while Lyman C. Conger, assistant secretary of the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., opposed it.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio) June 7 wrote Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) of the House Education and Labor Committee urging early action on his bill (HR 6592), which was similar to S 1760.

PATENTS-TRADEMARKS

COMMITTEE--House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4983) to raise patent fees and another (HR 6175) to raise trademark fees.

TESTIMONY -- June 6 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Walter Williams, Patent Commissioner Robert C. Watson and Cyril A. Soans, Chicago attorney, supported the bills. Don L. Davis of the Council of Gadget and Invention Industry, Los Angeles, opposed HR 4983. He said it was "designed to stunt invention activity rather than to stimulate it." He called the bill "unfair, premature, unworthy, and unjustified," and asked that Congress study Patent Office laws and administration which "might reveal that it would be to the best interests of the nation to decrease the fees."

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- June 13 Agriculture and Forestry -- Allowing local farm committeemen to administer soil conservation programs. Continues June 14.
- 14 Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee -- Effect of crime and horror movies on teen-agers, at Los Angeles. Continues through June 16.
- 15 Agriculture and Forestry -- Calendar bills (executive).
- 16 Agriculture and Forestry -- Price Supports. Continues June 17.
- 16 Banking and Currency -- Nominations of Richard A. Mack to the Federal Communications Commission and William G. Kern to the Federal Trade Commission.
- 20 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Surface Transportation Subcommittee -- Prohibiting the Interstate Commerce Commission from regulating truck leasing by an owner to a truck company.
- 23 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Consider Hells Canyon project.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- June 13 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1 -- Private immigration bills.
- 13 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 -- Invention awards.
- 13 Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee -- On anti-trust problems. Continues June 14, 15.
- 14 Education and Labor -- Minimum wage raise proposals. Continues June 15-17.
- 14 Agriculture Forests Subcommittee -- Various legislation on forests.
- 14 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 -- Juvenile delinquency.
- 14 Education and Labor Special School Aid Subcommittee -- Federal aid for school construction (executive).
- 17 Agriculture -- Amendments to the Food Stamp Plan.
- 17 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 -- Patent fees and trademarks.
- 22 Agriculture -- Sugar quota legislation. Continues June 23-25.
- 24 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 -- Amend U.S. Code in regard to habeas corpus applications.
- 27 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Communists attempts to infiltrate Southern California organizations, at Los Angeles. Continues through July 1.
- 28 Agriculture -- Two-price support system for wheat. Continues June 29-July 1.
- 29 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- On federal Hells Canyon dam project. Continues through July 1.

DAIRY INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture Dairy Products Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the dairy industry and milk prices. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 645.)

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- A number of spokesmen for the National Farmers Union called for federal financing of fluid milk supplies for school children, expanded exports, a nutritional education program, and a program of 100 percent of parity price supports for milk.

James G. Patton, Farmers Union president, said: "The growing dairy economic problem is bounded on the one side by national underconsumption of milk and on the other by the distressingly low income of milk-producing farm families."

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On farm price support programs. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 644.)

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- Charles Marshall of the American Farm Bureau Federation called for an emergency program to be used if wheat marketing quotas were rejected by farmers. He suggested a total wheat allotment of 62 million acres and price supports at 65 percent of parity.

June 7 -- James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union called for a return to 100 percent of parity price supports. This view was opposed by Herschel D. Newsom of the National Grange who said it would be a mistake to "return to war-time support levels" as a permanent program. He proposed separate price programs for each commodity. Past efforts, he claimed, had failed because of the attempt to "apply one program to all commodities."

June 9 -- Kenneth Kendrick of the National Association of Wheat Growers said he believed flexible supports and lower prices would neither decrease production nor increase consumption. He said he favored a two-price support program for wheat.

SECURITY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service Employees Security Program Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the federal government's security program. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 642ff.)

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- Philip B. Perlman, former solicitor general during the Truman Administration, attacked the existing program and singled out Vice President Richard M. Nixon for criticism on the basis of 1954 campaign speeches in which Nixon said he helped get Dr. Edward U. Condon's security clearance revoked.

Perlman said he was "outraged by the perversion of needed security laws and rules into instruments for the satisfaction of indefensible prejudices, grudges, and spleen," but added that he was "reluctant to believe that President Eisenhower knows or understands the extent of the evils inherent in the security program."

He recommended that the Subcommittee draft a new loyalty and security program for all except the most sensitive federal agencies. He opposed a proposal to create a bi-partisan commission to study the program because eight of the 12 proposed members would be appointed by the President and Vice President, "both of

whom seem satisfied with the existing program, and who, therefore, would be reluctant to sponsor any changes."

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the President's foreign aid request. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 622, 672.)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate June 2 passed the Mutual Security Act of 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 650ff.)

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) predicted that further aid to Tito's Yugoslavia would be closely questioned. Economic aid totalling \$40.5 million would go to Yugoslavia, as well as unspecified military aid, under the President's plan.

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold Stassen urged approval of the entire President's plan. He said Tito was "independent of the Cominform" and described Yugoslavia as "independent and sovereign" rather than "with the West."

Stassen defended economic aid to India which he said was waging a "successful struggle against economic distress, under a democratic form of government." John Sherman Cooper, U.S. Ambassador to India, and George V. Allen, a former Ambassador to India, also urged aid to India.

June 9 -- Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther issued a statement after a three-hour executive session in which he said the U.S. held "a substantial superiority over the Soviets in long-range airpower." He said that recent Yugoslav-Russian conversations had not "created any military problem."

William J. Sebald, acting Assistant Secretary of State, advocated continued support for the Chinese Nationalists as a means to a position of strength on Formosa and "the only sound basis for a cease-fire" in the Formosa straits.

NIAGARA DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 420, 5706, 5876) and similar measures to make use of the federal share of Niagara River waters for power purposes under the United States-Canadian Treaty of 1950.

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Col. William Whipple of the Corps of Engineers, said \$60 million worth of power was being lost each year by the failure to build new power plants at Niagara Falls. Willard W. Gatchell, general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, said the FPC urged "prompt utilization" of Niagara's resources.

Rep. Irwin D. Davidson (D N.Y.) said failure to use Niagara power was costing consumers in the area "unnecessary expense daily."

June 9 -- Earl J. Machold, spokesman for private interests in the Niagara area, said private groups could build new power plants at Niagara Falls "without exploitation and without government subsidy."

Chairman Robert Moses of the N.Y. State Power Authority said Congress had no authority to take from the state its right to construct new power plants at Niagara Falls. He said private power companies had been responsible for destroying "50 percent of the beauty of Niagara Falls and its gorge." And, should they be permitted to undertake further development, he said, their "first consideration would be one of profit."

NARCOTICS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Federal Criminal Code Improvements Subcommittee.

RECESED HEARINGS -- On illicit narcotics traffic and use. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 645.)

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- Narcotics Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger outlined the various world sources of narcotics and described Lebanon as "the center of an enormous traffic in heroin..." He said that heroin, the drug most sought by addicts, had a fabulous value. Originally worth \$100 an ounce, Anslinger said that by the time it reached the addict it sold for \$1,000, \$3,000, or even \$5,000 an ounce in the United States and for as much as \$8,000 in Canada.

Customs Commissioner Ralph Kelly said "information from many sources indicates that the world supply of narcotics is appallingly large."

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III suggested giving courts wider discretion in imposing sentences for narcotics violations. The same penalties applied to a big-time racketeer as to a small drug pusher, he said, adding that some courts have been reluctant to convict or affirm convictions "where the mandatory sentence appears to be out of line with the circumstances in a particular case."

June 8 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank B. Berry said the problem of narcotics use by servicemen in the Far East was being "increasingly well handled." He said all service personnel were required to take an orientation course on narcotics.

Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho), a Subcommittee member, called figures on narcotics use supplied by the Defense Department "alarming," adding that in his opinion "there has been a failure on the part of the armed services to cope" with narcotics use.

RENEGOTIATION ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4904) to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years, until Dec. 31, 1956. HR 4904 was passed by the House April 28. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 485.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott urged approval of HR 4904. "While we have achieved major improvements in our pricing policies and contract techniques," he said, "there nevertheless remains an area in which only renegotiation can be effective to assure that the United States gets what it needs for defense without paying excessive profits."

Ross Nichols, speaking for the National Association of Manufacturers, said renegotiation destroyed incentives to maximum productive efficiency and was unprofitable for the government. Nichols, opposing HR 4904, said: "Renegotiation is either second guessing, which is contrary to all principles of contract law, or is a disguised taxing measure which does not meet any of the criteria of a sound taxing system." He said that with corporate tax levels at a level of 52 percent, renegotiation was unprofitable because slightly more than half the recoveries would have been received by the government as income taxes without the cost of renegotiation.

June 8 -- Theron J. Rice, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said there was "overwhelming evidence that renegotiation not only is unnecessary but is undesirable under current economic conditions." He

said renegotiation encouraged "lax procurement" and meant that some companies did not know their earnings for several years after completing a government contract. Others who opposed the bill included spokesmen for the Illinois Manufacturing Association and the Machinery and Allied Products Institute.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), an author of the renegotiation law used during World War II, said extension "is clearly indicated." He submitted several cases of abnormally high profits which he said the government had been able to recover in part through renegotiation.

PROXY FIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency Securities Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proxy contests including a bill (S 879) to increase public disclosure of security fights and a bill (S 2054) to regulate unlisted securities. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 646.)

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- William White, ousted as president of the New York Central Railroad after a 1954 proxy fight with a group headed by Robert R. Young, said he thought all principals in proxy fights should disclose their interests fully. But an existing requirement that the Securities and Exchange Commission approve all material used in soliciting proxies was termed by White "a censorship which cannot be wholly effective."

White said he felt directors should be elected under a staggered system, not all in one year. "The fact that the control of the entire board cannot be obtained in any one year tends to discourage temporary arrangements with respect to the stock of the company, often designed to win the election," he said.

June 9 -- Young recommended secret ballots for stockholders to "encourage ownership and emancipate managements, thus renewing competitive enterprise." He criticized what he called non-owning boards of directors and "their interlockings with each other to dominate the corporate, if not the political, life of the nation."

At the time of his fight for control of the N.Y. Central, Young said the railroad was "dominated by four personalities, all bankers, owning among them only 450 shares of Central stock, less than \$2,500 apiece. Through their subordinates and fellow bank directors, they interlocked with the directorates of 14 other railroads, including Central's most powerful competitors, and with 56 other mammoth corporations..."

Young defended a transaction during the fight for control of the railroad in which two Texas millionaire friends -- Sid W. Richardson and Clinton W. Murchison -- acquired 800,000 shares of N.Y. Central stock without putting up any cash of their own. He said the men borrowed \$20 million to finance the deal at great risk.

PUBLIC POWER

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

RECESED HEARINGS -- On alleged changing of certain public power regulations by the Secretary of Interior. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 556.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7, 8 -- James D. Geissinger, regional solicitor for the Department of Interior at Denver, said he recommended changes in certain public power policies on April 9, 1954, following study of an

"anonymous document" and a call from Herman Kruse, lobbyist for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. Geissinger said he believed Kruse was a disinterested party, but learned later that Kruse had misinformed him.

He said Kruse objected to a Truman Administration regulation providing that public utilities building transmission lines across public lands must agree to rent the lines to the government when they were not in use. The lines would make it unnecessary to build duplicate power lines for rural electric cooperatives and municipalities.

Geissinger said Kruse told him that other public utilities were resisting this regulation and had at considerable extra expense built transmission lines across non-government lines because of their objections. Geissinger admitted that this statement was a mistake.

He also admitted making 10 recommendations to his superiors out of 13 embodied in a memorandum entitled "suggested changes in Bureau of Land Management right of way regulations" and carrying no identifying title or authorship. He said he later found out from Kruse that the memorandum had been prepared by Pacific Gas & Electric.

After hearing Geissinger's testimony, Subcommittee Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) accused the Administration of conducting a "shocking and sordid" giveaway of the nation's power resources. Chudoff charged that "Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, former Undersecretary Ralph A. Tudor, and present Undersecretary Clarence A. Davis seem to have coldly and deliberately handed the power policy-making function of the Department to Mr. Tudor's hometown private utility, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co."

REFUGEE RELIEF ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Refugees and Escapees Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 1794) that would amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to redefine the term "refugee," provide for agency assurances, and to eliminate readmission requirements. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 640ff., 644.)

TESTIMONY -- June 8 -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said President Eisenhower had "belatedly" urged changes in the refugee relief program when the dismissal of Edward J. Corsi focused attention on "the failure" of the emergency refugee program. Lehman said the President and other Administration officials "can and should direct the responsible officials to turn the present cumbersome program into a 'crash' program."

Crete Anderson of the American Legion opposed both S 1794 and the bill incorporating the President's recommendations (S 2113). He said liberalization of the law constituted "flagrant intrusion" on the Immigration Act and "would create dangerous precedents leading to destruction of established quota limitations." He said the American Legion "strongly opposes the lowering of standards and safeguards as proposed in the bills."

David Carliner of Amvets urged that administration of the refugee program be taken away from Scott McLeod. He said the history of the act indicated "a deliberate purpose on the part of the anti-immigration bloc in Congress to place the Administration of the program in the hands of people unsympathetic to the over-all purpose of refugee relief."

June 9 -- William F. Heimlich, former assistant chief of staff for U.S. intelligence in Berlin, said relaxation of refugee laws "might constitute a considerable danger to U.S. security."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles June 9 named Pierce J. Gerety, general counsel of the Civil Service Commission, to take charge of the refugee relief program. The State Department said Gerety would serve under Scott McLeod but have "complete authority and responsibility for the operation of the refugee program."

ANTITRUST LAWS

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On current antitrust problems and economic conditions, with particular emphasis on mergers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 646.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes, head of the antitrust division, said the government was checking for possible antitrust practices in the automotive industry.

Under investigation, he disclosed, was bus production by General Motors Corp., contracts between the Ford Motor Co. and its dealers, and local dealer associations, many of whom have been accused of price-fixing.

He said recent mergers in the auto industry had increased the strength of the small firms and "created far more competition than it eliminated." He asked for legislation to compel companies proposing to merge to file "notice of intent" in advance with the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission.

June 8 -- L.L. Colbert, Chrysler Corp. president, said competition was so keen in the automotive industry "there is no such thing as an entrenched and unassailable position. No company is so deeply dug in that it lies beyond the reach of an able and determined competitor."

Recent mergers in the industry, he continued, "can be one of the most effective ways of stimulating competition." Because of competition, he said, cars today cost less, with adjustments for loss of the dollar's buying power, than they did 30 years ago, despite the many improvements that have been made.

June 9 -- Jesse W. Markham, Princeton University professor and consultant to the Federal Trade Commission, said the growth of big business through absorption "should be checked by vigorous antitrust action."

Prof. Clare E. Griffin of the University of Michigan said he would not recommend a limit on the size of a company because that would kill its incentive to grow and to compete. Prof. J. Fred Weston of the University of California said he saw no cause for alarm in recent mergers.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On antitrust problems. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 622.)

TESTIMONY -- June 6 -- Earl Bunting of the National Association of Manufacturers said government-imposed "arbitrary limits" on business growth "tend to suppress rather than stimulate competition." He said "each company should be free to act on its own judgment as

to what size of enterprise is likely to be most suitable for serving customers' needs -- and to suffer the consequences if its judgment is wrong. Customers will always make sounder decisions than government bureaus."

At the same time, Bunting urged the Subcommittee to deal with the problem of monopolistic practices by industry-wide labor organizations, currently exempted from federal antitrust law. The government should recognize, he said, that monopolistic practices, whether by employers or unions, "are contrary to the public interest and should be subject to statutory regulation." Exemption of labor unions from antitrust regulation, he continued, "at least in part has resulted in a concentration of economic power unequalled in any other segment of our economy."

June 7 -- Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of the University of Michigan, co-chairman of the Attorney General's National Committee to Study the Antitrust Laws, denied that the group had been "packed" with corporation lawyers and was bent on "emasculating" U.S. antitrust laws.

He said dissenting members of the committee were not denied the right to have their dissents printed in the report, but only to have them printed in full. However, he said, the "tenor" of their opinions was incorporated in the report, and in some places exact language was used.

June 8 -- George F. Mooney, N.Y. state bank superintendent, said he would "unhesitatingly withhold approval" of any proposed bank merger which might substantially lessen competition or tend to monopoly. "Competition in banking is keen," he said.

Robert R. Nathan of Americans for Democratic Action said an increasing trend toward huge industrial and business mergers could endanger the political freedom of Americans. One corporation, he said, had about the same annual income as the 48 states, and added: "A handful of corporate directors and managers can, purely on the basis of business judgment, exert as great or even greater influence than the government itself."

ARMED FORCES PROCUREMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On alleged graft in certain operations of the Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 625.)

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- Air Force Capt. Raymond Wool, former ASTAPA contracting officer in New York, again said he had falsified his income tax returns by showing that a dress shop owned by him and his wife operated at a loss. Two former employees in the shop, however, said the shop did not do enough business to pay the rent. The witnesses challenged Wool's statement that \$16,000 he said he kept in an iron cash box was a secret profit from the shop.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) showed Wool an affidavit from the purchaser of the shop who said the business "did not seem to be a very profitable operation." McClellan suggested that Wool said he had filed false income tax statements to conceal the source of the money. Wool denied this. He also said he had not received a bribe to swing a \$2 million Navy contract in 1953 to Chicago hat manufacturer Harry Lev.

June 7 -- Hyman Serebransky, chief of the legal office of the Army Quartermaster Inspection Service in Philadelphia, said Lev received a government contract at a higher figure than he had bid.

David Oshiver called "untrue" a statement by one of his former aides that he had helped change a government contract held by Lev, on which Lev made several thousand dollars. Mrs. Mella Hort, the former aide, said Oshiver and Wool told her "not to meddle" and not to become a "crusader" when she opposed the change in the contract. Oshiver told the Committee he had received "nothing whatsoever" in payoffs.

Lev testified that he had never paid Wool \$50,000 or any other bribe. He said he wasn't aware he had received a government contract at a higher price than he had bid, and gave the Committee a "restitution" check for the sum he was alleged to have gained. Lev said the Quartermaster agency had made "an honest mistake" but added "it doesn't excuse me for accepting it."

June 8 -- Lev said he had given more than \$2,000 worth of smoked sturgeon to a long list of people involved in military procurement but said he did not term this a "gift." He admitted that to "gain tax exemption" he had represented himself as a resident of Puerto Rico in 1954 and 1955.

June 9 -- Lev said he had been able to "guarantee" in advance that government procurement officers would approve a change in specifications for an Air Force cap contract with his company, but he insisted that there was nothing wrong about this. Lev said he could not understand why Wool had court martial charges filed against him and denied again that he ever paid bribes to Wool.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said evidence indicated Lev saved \$30,000 or more through the packaging arrangements. Either there was the "grossest inefficiency and incompetency" on the part of the military procurement officers, he added, "or there was something that went beyond...and amounted to finagling."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., June 4 said the Pentagon should withhold further contracts from any firm found to have paid graft to government employees. Ervin said the investigation of armed forces procurement had uncovered "a rotten situation that makes one fearful of what else may be involved" in military buying.

The Air Force June 8 announced it had filed court martial charges against Wool. The announcement said Wool had been accused of falsification of travel vouchers and of accepting gifts and gratuities "for services rendered."

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Surplus Property Disposal Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On surplus property disposal.

TESTIMONY -- June 9 -- General Services Administration officials John Thomas and Louis C. Tuttle said that if their bureau rather than the military services had been in charge of military surplus sales the government would have got "appreciably more" from the sales of surplus equipment than it did.

They said that a GSA survey in late 1954 of 528 military sales found 29 percent of them "good," 29 percent "fair," and 42 percent "poor." The survey covered \$125 million of the \$1.8 billion worth of military property declared surplus in 1954.

Appropriations

PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPTS -- June 4 on closed hearings on budget requests for Central Section (Part 3), and June 9 on closed hearings on requests for Army cemetery and administrative funds to be carried in the Public Works Appropriations bill.

TESTIMONY -- Members of Congress, representatives of interested organizations, persons working on the projects and individuals from areas affected testified on proposed projects in their areas.

TVA-AEC

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Atomic Energy Commission and Tennessee Valley Authority Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 7 was reported to have voted, 6-9, in closed session against appropriating \$6.5 million for building transmission lines across the Mississippi River to hook up the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant with the TVA system. The Subcommittee instead voted, 8-5, to grant the \$6.5 million to the TVA to start work on a \$90 million steam generating plant of its own at Fulton, Tenn.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested \$27,550,000 for TVA, 77 percent less than the 1955 appropriation, and \$1.9 billion for AEC for fiscal 1956. (For background on Dixon-Yates, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 169.)

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- June 8 on closed hearings on fiscal 1956 budget requests for TVA and AEC to be carried in the Public Works Appropriation bill.

TESTIMONY -- Committee Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) May 23 said it seemed "absurd" to provide \$6.5 million for transmission lines two and one-half years before the lines were needed.

AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss May 26 said, in a prepared statement, a recent high-altitude shot at Nevada "suggests a defensive antiaircraft use" for nuclear weapons. "We have been encouraged by developments during the past year in the aircraft nuclear propulsion program," he added. "Experiments warrant a sharp intensification and expansion of these efforts." As for sea-going vessels, he said, "The ultimate promise is propulsion units for ships of all sizes, to permit an entire task force to operate at full speed without refueling for an indefinite period."

Assignments

House Post Office and Civil Service Special Subcommittee chairmen named June 2:

On S 1516 -- James H. Morrison (D La.)

On HR 3687 -- James C. Davis (D Ga.)

On HR 5843 -- George M. Rhodes (D Pa.)

On HR 6348 -- John Dowdy (D Texas)

On HR 458 -- Gracie Pfozt (D Idaho)

On HR 5856 -- Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.)

On HR 617, 6590 -- T. James Tumulty (D N.J.)

House Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Financial Position of the White County (Ind.) Bridge Commission members named June 7:

Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.)

Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Sid Simpson (R Ill.)



Capitol Quotes

Bean Soup -- "Many...visitors...who have lunched with me in the House restaurant have asked for the recipe of the world-famous Congressional bean soup which is served daily. Capitol visitors have long been intrigued by this concoction because it is probably the only soup prepared by legislative mandate. In 1904, Speaker Joe Cannon was addicted to bean soup. One day he entered the House restaurant and bean soup was not available. Cannon, noted for his explosive temper, shouted 'thunderation,' raced upstairs to the House floor and railroaded a resolution which requires bean soup to be served everyday." Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), June 6 newsletter.

Integration -- "The U.S. Supreme Court has handed down its long-awaited decree as to when and how to end segregation in our public schools...The Court did not in any way alter its decision of May 17, 1954, in which it declared segregation unconstitutional. The Court reached that decision by relying on sociologists and book-writers instead of upon the Constitution of the United States and a long series of legal precedents.... It gave greater weight to unauthoritative views expressed by unknown individuals than...to the studied and time-tested decrees of a long line of distinguished men who served on the Supreme Court in years past." Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), June 8 release.

"...I believe the Court has taken a sound position in its latest order. The reaction from Southern Democrats has carried the spirit of stern opposition... This attitude toward our highest Court on the part of a member of a coordinate branch of our government is more dangerous, I fear, than the opposition to integration itself." Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R Mich.), June 9 newsletter.

"This unanimous decision of our Supreme Court reiterates a fundamental principle of law -- that racial discrimination is unconstitutional in the United States of America.... It recognizes that a complete change cannot be made overnight; that there are human elements and deep traditions and emotions involved.... To all Americans our Supreme Court has made clear...a public policy which, if we believe in law and order, can be defied by no Americans anywhere.... That there is a great problem of education and of adjustment in order to reach the ultimate result is clear to all Americans. But the ultimate result is equally clear. There shall be...no discrimination of any type...in our public schools." Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), June 6 speech.

Frustration -- "This has been the most futile and frustrating of the nine sessions of Congress in which I have participated. On the House floor there have been few solid accomplishments and a great deal of political maneuvering.... And do I escape this feeling of frustration at home? Not much! I have been overshadowed in the eyes of the youngsters by the heroes of television. I can't ride Trigger like Roy Rogers, sing like Gene Autry, nor shoot like Hoppy. Nor are they impressed by lawmaking efforts. After all, Davy Crockett 'fixed up the government and passed all the laws' 125 years ago!" Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), June 3 newsletter.



(June 3-9)

Floor Action

In This Section...

- House Modifies REA Formulas
- Congress Sends President Postal Pay Bill
- Funds Voted for Inter-American Highway
- Senate Approves Labor, HEW Funds
- Senate Approves Independent Offices Funds
- House Acts on Interior Appropriations Bill
- Senate Passes Housing Measure
- Conference Agreement on Reciprocal Trade

TAX REVISIONS

ACTION -- The House June 6 concurred in Senate amendments to a bill (HR 4725) to repeal Sections 452 and 456 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 616.)

PROVISIONS -- The Senate version of HR 4725 would allow persons who took advantage of the sections in computing their 1954 taxes until Dec. 15, 1955 -- instead of Sept. 15 as in House version -- to make up their tax deficiencies.

For other provisions of the bill, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 307.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate May 26 passed HR 4725 and returned the bill to the House which had originally passed it March 24.

(See Congressional Record, No. 93, pp. 6541ff.)

REA FORMULA

ACTION -- The House June 6 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the President a bill (S 153) to modify the state allocation formula used in Rural Electrification Administration loans. The House tabled a similar bill (HR 5376).

The House earlier June 6 adopted an open rule (H Res 254) providing for consideration of and one hour of debate on S 153.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate May 19 passed S 153 after adopting an amendment in the nature of substitute which would continue, although modify the allocation formulas.

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 583.

DEBATE -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "In my judgment, no agency of the federal government has contributed more to a higher standard of living for rural people than the Rural Electrification Administration...It has been free from scandal. Its repayment record for borrowed federal money is unequaled. It has been reasonably free of politics."

Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.) -- "The proposed revision will afford greater flexibility in the administration of the electrification loan program than is possible under the existing state allotment formula."

(See Congressional Record, No. 93, pp. 654ff.)

SMALL BUSINESS

ACTION -- The Senate June 6 passed, by voice vote and without amendment, a bill (S 2127) to extend the life of the Small Business Administration for two years and to increase its lending authority.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 1 reported S 2127 (S Rept 405).

PROVISIONS -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 642.

DEBATE -- There was little debate on the bill, but Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who described its provisions, said "the need of helping the young businessman really to get started is part of the very soul of this bill." (See Congressional Record, No. 93, pp. 6516ff.)

POSTAL PAY

Congress June 7 sent to the President a bill (S 2061) to give postal workers an average 8 percent pay raise.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 7 suspended the rules and passed S 2061, with minor committee amendments, by a roll-call vote of 409-1. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) cast the dissenting vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 688.)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 26 reported S 2061, after the Senate May 24 had upheld President Eisenhower's veto of a bill (S 1) calling for an average 8.59 percent raise for postal workers. The Senate June 1 passed S 2061. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 2 reported S 2061 (H Rept 728).

PROVISIONS -- The House approved, with minor committee amendments, the version of the bill passed by the Senate. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 649.)

DEBATE -- Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- "Some postal employees have complained that the President vetoed the bill (S 1) although on the average it represented only a slight difference in increased pay to individual employees over what the President would approve. Conversely, our bill (S 2061) provides the postal employees on the average nearly the same salary increase as the vetoed bill, and, at the same time, corrects inequities contained in the bill vetoed by the President."

George P. Miller (D Calif.) -- "I shall vote for this bill because I am poignantly conscious of the plight in which our faithful postal employees find themselves as a result of the Administration's lack of...understanding of them."

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, pp. 6614ff.)

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 7 agreed by voice vote, to a motion by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) to concur in minor House amendments to S 2061. This action sent the bill to the White House.

DEBATE -- William Langer (R N.D.) -- "The bill may not be perfect so far as the clerks and messengers are concerned; nevertheless, it is the best bill...that can

be had, in view of the two White House vetoes which Congress already has received."

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, pp. 6585ff.)

CRIMINAL CODE

ACTION -- The House June 7 passed, by voice vote and without debate, a bill (HR 3233) to make travel across state lines with intent to avoid prosecution, custody, or confinement on arson charges a federal offense. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 642.)

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, p. 6648.)

ESPIONAGE REGISTRATION

ACTION -- The House June 7 passed by voice vote with committee amendments, a bill (HR 3882) to provide for the registration of persons trained in the espionage, counterespionage, or sabotage service of a foreign government or foreign political party.

BACKGROUND -- HR 3882 was reported May 18 by the House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 601).

PROVISIONS -- The bill was approved by the House as it was reported by the committee. For provisions, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 551.

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, pp. 6642ff.)

BURLEY TOBACCO STUDY

ACTION -- The House June 7 passed, by voice vote and without debate, a joint resolution (S J Res 60) directing a study and report by the Secretary of Agriculture by July 1, 1955, on market controls which could be applied to burley tobacco. The action cleared the joint resolution for the President. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 587.)

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, pp. 6642.)

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

ACTION -- The House June 8 passed, by a roll-call vote of 353-13, a bill (HR 5923) to authorize the appropriation of \$65,730,000 to enable the United States to cooperate with Central American governments in surveying and constructing the Inter-American Highway in three years instead of six years as presently programmed. Of the total \$8 million would be appropriated for fiscal 1955. The remaining \$57,730,000 would be made available immediately and would remain available until expended. (For voting, see chart, p. 688.)

The House earlier June 8 adopted an open rule (H Res 260 -- H Rept 705) providing for consideration of and one hour of debate on HR 5923.

BACKGROUND -- HR 5923 was reported May 23 by the House Public Works Committee (H Rept 611). The House Appropriations Committee May 19 recommended a large cut, because of the lack of a legislative authorization, in the appropriation requested for the highway in the Commerce Appropriations Bill (HR 6367 -- H Rept 603). (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 593ff.)

PROVISIONS -- In addition to authorizing the funds, HR 5923 would provide that no more than one third of the appropriation could be expended unless the country or countries in which the funds were to be spent agreed to match part of the funds. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 589.)

DEBATE -- George H. Fallon (D Md.) -- The benefits which would come from completion of the highway would be "political stability...economic development...increased trade...increased tourism...strategic benefits."

Central American countries were "ready and willing to contribute their share toward the added cost of an accelerated program."

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- "Prompt, effective action on our part can bring to Central America the economic and social progress which is the aim and the birthright of its people and which we, as their partners, wish for them."

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- "It seems to me it would be good business, since we have been 21 years on building this highway, to take another six years to complete it and thereby save \$12 million for the American taxpayers over what the road will cost us if we undertake to build it in three years."

(See Congressional Record, No. 95, pp. 6713ff.)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Mack (R Wash.) -- Eliminate fund-matching requirement for a country or countries receiving more than one third of the total funds. Voice.

LABOR-HEW FUNDS

ACTION -- The Senate June 6 passed, by voice vote, a bill (HR 5046) providing appropriations of \$2,404,905,600 for the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments and related agencies for fiscal 1956. The breakdown of funds carried in the bill:

Labor	\$ 418,838,900
Health, Education, Welfare	1,973,740,700
National Labor Relations Board	8,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,187,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,134,000
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
TOTAL	\$2,404,905,600

BACKGROUND -- The Senate appropriation was \$27,243,261 less than President Eisenhower requested; \$67,383,339 more than the House approved; and \$850,000 more than the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended. (For the President's request and House passage, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 304.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of Senate-approved funds for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare:

<u>Labor</u>	
Office of the Secretary	\$ 1,627,000
Office of the Solicitor	1,482,900
Bureau of Labor Standards	845,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	375,000
Bureau of Apprenticeship	3,200,000
Bureau of Employment Security	396,272,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,202,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	6,325,000
Women's Bureau	348,000
Wage and Hour Division	6,162,000
TOTAL	\$ 418,838,900

Health, Education, Welfare

American Printing House for the Blind	\$ 224,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,484,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,880,000
Gallaudet College	2,764,000
Howard University	5,205,600
Office of Education	121,201,500
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	38,450,000
Public Health Service	352,442,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	3,396,000
Social Security Administration	1,437,721,100
Office of the Secretary	3,972,500
TOTAL	\$1,973,740,700

In addition to appropriating funds the Senate version also:

Authorized \$6,100,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board and \$4,400,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home.

Authorized the Surgeon General to transfer any Public Health Service funds to the polio vaccine program.

Provided that grants to states for vocational education should not exceed \$26,325,000 for fiscal 1956, while eliminating a House provision that not more than \$900,000 could be used for vocational education in distributive occupations, such as sales and advertising.

DEBATE -- Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- The sums appropriated for medical research and vocational education were the largest ever granted for those purposes.

Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Criticism of Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service because of their handling of the polio vaccine program was "not justified." Everyone working in that field is "exploring."

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) -- "The way the Indians in this country have been treated is a disgrace." The average life expectancy for Indians is 36 years, compared to 60 years for the white population.

(See Congressional Record, No. 93, pp. 6495ff.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Increase the authorization for spending from the federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from \$84 million to \$86 million. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- Add \$500,000 for basic research to the \$5,399,000 appropriation for operating expenses of the National Institutes of Health. Voice.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Add \$350,000 to the \$2 million appropriation for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Voice.

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 2 reported HR 5046 (S Rept 410). Major increases over House grants recommended by the Committee were: \$29 million for hospital construction, \$22,602,000 to the National Institutes of Health for medical research, \$4,156,600 for Social Security Administration grants to states for maternal and child welfare, \$2,826,739 to the Office of Education for vocational education, \$2,500,000 to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for grants to states and other agencies, and \$100,000 for the November, 1955, White House Conference on Education.

Pro and Con

U. S. CAPITOL



Is it outmoded?

PRO "It is becoming rapidly obsolete for the proper functioning of the Congress. Thought should be given to the idea of acquiring property...so that a new modern Capitol of the U.S. may be constructed." Sen. Bridges (R N.H.)

CON ".....It would be shameful for us to abandon the present building, steeped as it is in history and tradition, and undertake the building of a new Capitol, at a great cost to our government." Sen. Ellender (D La.)

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The Committee also added to the House bill \$1,600,000 earmarked for polio vaccine testing by the Public Health Service.

The Committee noted that the Health, Education, and Welfare Department maintained a security staff of 31 persons to scrutinize only 1,000 sensitive positions, though the Commerce Department employed only 16 persons to watch 21,000 sensitive positions. The Committee reported: "No funds are provided in 1956 for an Office of Inspection (at HEW) whose only purpose seems to be the surveillance of the personal and private lives of employees."

MINIMUM WAGE

ACTION -- The Senate June 8 passed, by voice vote, and sent to the House a bill (S 2168) to increase the national minimum wage from 75 cents an hour to \$1 an hour. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 589.)

PROVISIONS -- In addition to increasing the minimum wage, S 2168 would:

Require the Secretary of Labor, in his annual report to Congress, to recommend any changes in the amount of the minimum wage which he deemed desirable.

Provide for annual review, after July 1, 1956, by an industry committee of wage rates established by wage orders in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Require the Secretary of Labor to publish, in the Federal Register, recommendations of an industry committee concerning a change in the minimum wage of any industry.

Raise the minimum wage in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by 33 1/3 percent by Jan. 1, 1956, and by at least 25 cents an hour above the July 1, 1955, rate by Jan. 1, 1958.

Require the Secretary of Labor to submit a special report to Congress between Jan. 1 and June 1, 1957, on the operations of amendments affecting the minimum wage rate in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

DEBATE -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The Committee decided to postpone any amendment "dealing with coverage or exemptions from the act. That issue is very complicated and needs a great deal of study." He said the Committee hoped to develop legislation which could be presented to Congress early in the next session.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- He had received many calls and communications "from small-business people who say that the effect of the difference between 90 cents and \$1 will be such as to put some of them out of business and to cause unemployment." He said these were "principally...small-businessmen who are employers of probably 100 persons or less."

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- A \$2,000 yearly wage would be the result of a 40-hour work week at the \$1 an hour minimum wage. "It is rather difficult for me to conceive how any man with a family can maintain himself

and his family on such a salary (\$2,000 a year) in view of the high cost of rent, food, clothing...much less have anything left for luxuries or for anything beyond the bare necessities of life."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- "I recognize that while a rate of 90 cents might be low, yet a job at 90 cents an hour is better than no job at \$1 an hour. I feel that if we make the minimum wage too high, many men will find themselves out of jobs." Raising the minimum "will only contribute to the inflationary spiral now underway in this country."

(See Congressional Record, No. 95, pp. 6684ff.)

AMENDMENT REJECTED

H. Alexander Smith -- Increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents during calendar year 1956, to 95 cents during calendar 1957, and to \$1 thereafter. Voice.

COMMITTEE ACTION

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- June 7 approved S 2168 by voice vote. The Committee rejected by a vote of 8-5, a motion by Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to raise the minimum to \$1.25 an hour and, by a vote of 11-2, a motion by Gordon Allott (R Colo.) to set the minimum at 90 cents an hour, the Administration figure. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) proposed another plan, to raise the minimum to \$1.25 and extend coverage to new groups of workers, which was defeated by voice vote.

* * *

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Subcommittee Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said the group June 3 approved S 2168, by a vote of 4-1. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) cast the dissenting vote. Smith introduced the Administration proposal to raise the minimum to 90 cents an hour.

Douglas said the Subcommittee rejected, by a vote of 3-2, a motion by Pat McNamara (DMich.) to raise the wage to \$1.25 an hour.

The Subcommittee also approved legislation which would raise the minimum wage in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to raise the minimum wage. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 645.)

TESTIMONY -- June 3 -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) spoke in favor of his bill (HR 3397) to raise the minimum to \$1.25 an hour. Rep. Robert Hale (R Maine) supported his bill (HR 277) to increase the minimum wage to \$1 an hour.

June 7 -- Under Secretary of Labor Arthur Larson urged favorable action on the Administration recommendation for a 90-cent minimum wage, and on various proposals to enlarge the number of workers covered by minimum wage laws.

June 8 -- Larson continued his testimony. The Committee received a statement from Stuart Rothman, solicitor of the Department of Labor, favoring the Administration proposal for a 90-cent minimum wage.

June 9 -- William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, said Senate action in approving a \$1 minimum wage was "a step in the right direction but still not sufficient." He said a minimum wage of \$1.25 hourly was "well within our reach" and that a 90-cent minimum was "far too short of a reasonable or acceptable level." He said the cost of a higher minimum would be met "largely through increases in efficiency of management, labor, plant, and equipment" and would not cause small businesses to close down.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

ACTION -- The Senate June 6 passed, by voice vote, the Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 5240) granting \$5,848,394,500 for fiscal 1956. About 76 percent of that sum was for the Veterans Administration, the rest for disaster relief and 17 other agencies.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate appropriation was \$208,604,500 more than President Eisenhower originally requested. After the initial Presidential request, however, the Budget Bureau sought \$216 million for a permanent federal contribution to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. The Senate also received a \$350,000 supplemental request (S Doc 41) for the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Senate appropriation, therefore, was \$7,745,500 less than total budget requests. The Senate voted \$2,799,125 more than the House. (For the President's request and House passage, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 337.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 5249 as approved by the Senate:

Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	\$ 15,000
Civil Service Commission	234,387,500
Federal Civil Defense Administration	59,300,000
Disaster relief	5,000,000
Federal Communications Commission	6,870,000
Federal Power Commission	4,650,000
Federal Trade Commission	4,300,000
General Accounting Office	31,981,000
General Services Administration	723,761,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	153,450,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	12,267,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	76,500,000
National Capital Housing Authority	37,000
National Science Foundation	30,000,000
National Security Training Commission	25,000
Renegotiation Board	4,250,000
Securities & Exchange Commission	4,997,000
Selective Service System	27,474,000
Veterans Administration	4,469,130,000
TOTAL	\$5,848,394,500

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill as passed by the Senate also set a \$22,985,000 limit on corporate funds the Housing and Home Finance Agency might spend.

DEBATE -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) explained the bill and Committee action.

(See Congressional Record, No. 93, pp. 6509ff.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Magnuson -- Provide \$15,000 for the Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission, not considered by the House. Voice.

Magnuson -- Make \$300,000 of the \$161,004,000 Veterans Administration operating expense allotment available for a special study of the VA compensation and pensions program. Voice.

Magnuson -- Limit VA payments to educational institutions for attendance reports and certificates to \$1 a month for each enrolled veteran. Voice.

Magnuson -- Forbid use of VA funds for out-patient dental care in service-connected dental disability cases unless the disability was manifest at time of discharge and application for treatment was made within a year of discharge. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Appropriate \$216 million for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, instead of \$250 million as passed by the House and recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Voice.

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 2 reported HR 5240 (S Rept 411). The Committee:

Recommended the following major increases over the House version: \$8,800,000 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$7,750,000 for the National Science Foundation, \$7,151,000 for the General Services Administration, \$6,004,000 for VA general operating expenses, \$5,300,000 for Federal Civil Defense Administration stockpiling of emergency equipment, and \$3 million for disaster relief.

Cut \$10 million from the House allotment for the Housing and Home Finance Agency's slum clearance and urban renewal program, explaining the cut was based on lack of need for the money rather than on any attempt "to handicap" the program.

Agreed with the House in providing \$16,185,000 more than the budget request for modernizing old VA hospitals, particularly for neuropsychiatric treatment.

Recommended new quarters for the Federal Communications Commission, whose present housing is in "deplorable condition."

Earmarked \$80,000 for a Federal Communications Commission study of radio and TV network broadcasting.

Restored \$75,000 cut by the House from the Federal Trade Commission budget for studying mergers or pharmaceuticals.

Eliminated a House amendment to bar maximum age requirements for classified civil service jobs.

Recommended \$25,000 to continue operation of the National Security Training Commission, for which the House provided nothing.

HOUSING

ACTION -- The Senate June 7 passed, by a 60-25 roll-call vote, a bill (S 2126) to extend and enlarge federal housing legislation. An amendment to substitute the Administration's proposal for construction of 35,000 public housing units annually for two years was rejected by a

38-44 roll-call vote. As passed the bill called for construction of 135,000 units annually, until the authorized total of 810,000, set in the 1949 Housing Act, was reached. (For voting, see chart, p. 690.)

Nine minor amendments to the bill were adopted by voice votes.

BACKGROUND -- S 2126 was reported by the Banking and Currency Committee June 1. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 642.)

PROVISIONS -- The major provisions of S 2126, as sent to the House, would:

Authorize an additional \$4 billion for general Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance, including unused previous authorizations.

Extend the FHA's repair and modernization loan program through June 30, 1960 and increase the maximum amount of a home improvement loan to \$3,000 (from \$2,500).

Permit the Public Housing Administration to contract for 135,000 units annually until the 1949 authorization of 810,000 units was met, and in addition, permit the unused authorization for fiscal 1955 to be added to the fiscal 1956 authorization.

Permit the President to add 65,000 units a year, or reduce the total by 85,000.

Repeal 1954 restrictions that limited new public housing to persons displaced by slum clearance programs.

Allow single persons over 65 to occupy public housing units.

Give priority to elderly persons in the allocating of units (first preference would remain with persons displaced by government programs).

Permit public housing projects to be designed wholly or partly for elderly persons and set an annual limit of 10,000 units through fiscal 1960.

Set up a revolving fund, to reach \$48 million in fiscal 1959, to make loans to public agencies for the design and planning of community facilities.

Authorize a \$100 million revolving fund for loans to municipalities for construction of public facilities (sewage, water works).

Increase authorization for assistance in slum clearance and urban renewal programs to \$212,500,000 annually for fiscal 1956 and 1957.

Permit the President to increase the authorization by \$100 million at any time.

Permit up to 5 percent of the funds allocated to a local agency for slum clearance to be used in developing the area for industrial use.

Provide that the maximum mortgage amount for urban renewal and cooperative housing projects should be based on "estimated replacement cost" rather than on "estimated value."

Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to make up to \$50 million in advance commitments to buy cooperative housing mortgages.

Provide a Special Assistant for Cooperative Housing, with staff, in the FHA.

Increase to \$12.5 million (from \$5 million) the maximum mortgage limitation for privately built multi-family projects but permit a \$50 million limit in urban renewal areas.

Permit up to \$300,000 mortgage insurance for trailer parks at \$1,000 per trailer space.

Raise to \$500 million (from \$300 million), and set the interest rate on, the amount available for borrowing by educational institutions for student and faculty housing

and other facilities (excluding gymnasiums), but set a \$100 million limit on the amount to be used for non-housing facilities.

Authorize the Secretary of Defense during the next three fiscal years to contract for construction up to 300,000 units of military housing, and to maintain and operate them.

Provide up to \$1,485,000,000 in FHA insurance for military housing.

Authorize \$100 million in loans for farm houses and buildings in fiscal 1956, plus \$12 million for farm improvements, all to be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Establish a farm loan insurance program, limited to \$25 million annually, at 4½ percent interest.

Extend the defense housing program until July 1, 1956, on a standby basis.

Set up the Federal Home Loan Bank Board as an independent agency no longer affiliated with the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and retire government stock from the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Reduce the investment in Federal National Mortgage Association stock that is required of sellers of mortgages to the FNMA.

Authorize the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to make up to four-year contracts for research on air pollution and devices to prevent it.

Authorize the HHFA to provide financial aid to businesses desiring equipment to reduce air pollution but limit the program to communities that had developed effective anti-pollution programs.

DEBATE -- Acting under a debate limitation agreement, the Senate disposed of the bill with controversy limited to the public housing figure.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- A public housing rate of 35,000 annually "is unrealistic in terms of the need," estimated in one city alone as 70,000 units. Repeal of 1954 restrictions is necessary to provide homes for low-income families who leave slum areas of their own volition, or are displaced by private slum-clearance or by catastrophes, such as fires.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "Personally, I am opposed to public housing." But if it is needed in some large cities, "I shall go along with" the President's proposal for 35,000 units, plus 10,000 for elderly persons, "although in my opinion even that number will be too many..."

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) -- S 2126 "provides an additional \$4 billion...to assist those fortunate persons who, because they have sufficient salaries, are able to buy or build their own homes. But when it comes to assisting unfortunate Americans who...are unable to afford the comfort of an FHA-financed home, we hear a lot of 'squeaking' not only on the House or Senate floors, but from the very persons" urging the \$4 billion increase. Public housing "has been a Godsend" to communities where projects have been built.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- "Not only does the bill destroy (previous) safeguards...in these programs, but it sweetens them up with more money to make them more attractive to dynamiters, suede-shoe boys, profiteers, and all the rest of the unscrupulous exploiters of housing programs."

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, pp. 6571ff.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) -- Amend public housing section to permit up to 65,000 more, or 85,000 fewer,

units to be started per year if the President determined, upon the advice of the Council of Economic Advisers, that it was in the best economic interests of the country. Voice vote.

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Make the reduced, 2-3/4 percent interest rate on loans to colleges apply when the money was disbursed by the FHA. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Add 10,000 units for housing Coast Guard personnel, bringing the military housing insurance figure to \$1,485,000,000. Voice.

Bush -- Authorize the HHFA to sell a war housing project in Glastonbury, Conn. to the local housing authority. Voice.

Byrd -- Require that military agencies certify that housing units meet specifications before the Defense Department acquires the units. Voice.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Authorize the HHFA to acquire certain parcels of land in Richmond, Calif., for resale to the city. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Delete reference in military housing section to subsequent legislation. Voice.

Sparkman -- Permit national banks to purchase federally insured mortgages on farm homes. Voice.

Sparkman -- Provide a Special Assistant for Cooperative Housing, with staff, in the FHA. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Capehart, as modified by Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Reduce public housing authorization except for provisions on elderly persons, to 35,000 units annually for two years. Roll call, 38-44.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On miscellaneous housing legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 642.)

TESTIMONY -- June 7 -- Representatives of the National Savings and Loan League and the National Association of Real Estate Boards testified generally.

June 8 -- Robert Scott, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the Chamber had "opposed subsidized government housing, or public housing...ever since the program was inaugurated." He said the group "believes that the private ownership of housing is a basic principle in our economy and that there should be no further federal appropriation or participation in the financing of public subsidized housing."

June 9 -- Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Committee to include in new legislation "proper safeguards so that not one penny of federal money will be used for housing...segregated on the basis of race."

Ben Fischer, director of the CIO housing committee, said there was a need for long-term financing at low interest rates "with some assurance to the consumer that he can protect his investment in the event of temporary unemployment."

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

The House and Senate June 8 agreed to a conference report (H Rept 731) on the Interior Department and Related Agencies Appropriation bill (HR 5085), granting \$317,573,627 for fiscal 1956.

BACKGROUND -- The final appropriation was \$3-050,571 more than the President requested, \$19,648,081 more than the original House version, and \$10,413,461 less than the initial Senate grant.

PROVISIONS -- Breakdown of funds provided in the bill's compromise version:

<u>Interior</u>	
Office of the Secretary	\$ 3,540,000
Bureau of Land Management	15,750,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	71,832,498
Geological Survey	26,635,000
Bureau of Mines	18,863,000
National Park Service	45,029,300
Fish & Wildlife Service	12,675,500
Office of Territories	24,009,500
Administration	2,065,000
Subtotal	\$220,399,798
<u>Related Agencies</u>	
Commission of Fine Arts	\$ 21,200
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Agricultural Research Service, Agriculture Department	150,000
Forest Service, Agriculture Department	90,315,129
Indian Claims Commission	119,500
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	100,000
National Capital Planning Commission	643,000
Smithsonian Institution	5,355,000
Woodrow Wilson Centennial Celebration Commission	10,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	390,000
Subtotal	\$ 97,173,829
TOTAL	\$317,573,627

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 5085 also: Transferred funds to the Army Engineers for continuing building Devils Kitchen Dam at Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Ill.

Authorized use of \$3.1 million from funds held in trust for Indian tribes.

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House approved the compromise version without debate. The chamber receded and concurred in 11 Senate amendments and changed two of them. It insisted on its disagreement with two Senate amendments dealing with the Bureau of Mines.

BACKGROUND -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 304.

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate receded from the two of its amendments with which the House disagreed and concurred in the two House changes. The action cleared the bill for the President.

BACKGROUND -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 513.

DEBATE -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Extension of George Washington Memorial Parkway in Maryland would interfere as little as possible with the C.&O. Canal. (See Congressional Record, No. 95, pp. 6697ff.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

A House-Senate Conference Committee June 6 reported (H Rept 731) a compromise version of HR 5085. The report listed 13 amendments on which House and Senate managers disagreed, two instances of Senate managers acquiescing to the House version, and 22 cases in which House managers bowed to the Senate-approved version.

VETERANS' LOANS

Congress June 8 completed action on a bill (S 654 -- S Rept 243) to extend the veterans' housing loan program two years, until June 30, 1957.

BACKGROUND -- See CQ Weekly Report, p. 649.

PROVISIONS -- In addition to extending the program two years, S 654 would:

Provide \$150 million for direct loans to veterans.

Allow a veteran direct-loan entitlement to the extent of the unused portion of his guaranty benefit.

Permit a veteran to obtain direct government loans to buy a farm with a dwelling or to purchase a farm on which he intended to build a dwelling.

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate June 7 concurred, by voice vote, in the House amendment to S 654, except for House provisions on the program's duration.

(See Congressional Record, No. 94, pp. 6587ff.)

HOUSE

ACTION -- The House June 8, by voice vote, concurred in the Senate provision to extend the program for two years.

(See Congressional Record, No. 95, p. 6709.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE

ACTION -- Senate-House conferees June 9 filed a conference report (H Rept 745) on the reciprocal trade bill (HR 1). The report recommended most of the changes added to the bill by the Senate.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House Feb. 18, HR 1 included most of President Eisenhower's recommendations. The Senate added amendments to give greater protection to domestic industries. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 512ff.)

PROVISIONS -- Major compromises reached by the conferees would:

Change Senate language permitting use of the "escape clause" to read: when imports contributed "substantially toward causing or threatening" serious injury to domestic industry. The Senate language was "contributed materially to the serious injury or the threat of serious injury."

Drop the Senate amendment sponsored by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) designed to aid domestic producers of raw materials in seeking "escape clause" protection.

Add to the definition of domestic industry a requirement that articles suffering from import competition must be produced "in commercial quantities," to qualify for relief.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- A May 16 letter to the conferees from Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President, said all Senate amendments except the Morse proposal were acceptable to the Administration.

House Votes -- Second Postal Pay Raise . . .

41. **Postal Pay (S 2061).** Second postal pay raise bill to increase rates of compensation of officers and employees in postal field service an average of 8 percent. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 274 "yeas" required.) *Passed, 409-1, June 7.* (See story, p. 681.)

42. **Inter-American Highway (HR 5923).** Authorize immediate appropriation for completion, within three years, of Inter-American Highway. Passage of bill. *Passed, 353-13, June 8.* (See story, p. 682.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	41	42			41	42			41	42	
Yea	409	353			223	192			186	161	
Nay	1	13			0	1			1	12	

41 42		41 42		41 42		41 42	
ALABAMA		5 Patterson R..... Y Y		8 Denton D..... Y Y		12 McCormack D... Y Y	
3 Andrews D..... Y Y		AL Sadlak R..... Y Y		2 Halleck R..... Y ?		9 Nicholson R..... Y Y	
1 Boykin D..... Y ?		2 Seely-Brown R.. Y Y		6 Harden R..... Y Y		11 O'Neill D..... Y Y	
7 Elliott D..... Y Y		DELAWARE		10 Harvey R..... Y Y		3 Philbin D..... Y Y	
2 Grant D..... Y Y		AL McDowell D.... Y ?		1 Madden D..... Y Y		5 Rogers R..... Y Y	
9 Huddleston D.... Y Y		FLORIDA		9 Wilson R..... Y Y		13 Wigglesworth R.. Y Y	
8 Jones D..... Y Y		2 Bennett D..... Y Y		IOWA			
5 Rains D..... Y Y		1 Cramer R..... Y Y		5 Cunningham R... Y Y		MICHIGAN	
4 Roberts D..... Y Y		4 Fawcett D..... Y ✓		6 Dooliver R..... Y Y		12 Bennett R..... Y Y	
6 Selden D..... Y Y		7 Haley D..... Y Y		3 Gross R..... Y Y		8 Bentley R..... Y Y	
ARIZONA		5 Herlong D..... Y ?		8 Heeven R..... Y Y		10 Cederberg R..... Y Y	
1 Rhodes R..... Y Y		8 Matthews D..... Y Y		7 Jensen R..... Y Y		18 Dandero R..... Y Y	
2 Udall D..... Y Y		6 Rogers D..... Y Y		4 LeCompte R..... Y Y		5 Ford R..... Y Y	
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes D..... ? ?		1 Schwengel R..... ✓ ?		6 Hayworth D..... Y Y	
1 Gathings D..... Y Y		GEORGIA		2 Talie R..... Y Y		4 Hoffman R..... Y N	
4 Harris D..... Y Y		8 Blitch D..... Y Y		3 Johansen R..... Y Y			
5 Hays D..... Y ?		10 Brown D..... Y Y		11 Knox R..... Y Y			
2 Mills D..... Y Y		5 Davis D..... Y Y		2 Meader R..... Y Y			
6 Norrell D..... Y Y		4 Flynt D..... Y Y		9 Thompson R..... ? ?			
3 Trimble D..... Y Y		3 Forrester D..... Y Y		7 Wolcott R..... Y Y			
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum D..... Y Y		Detroit-Wayne County			
7 Allen R..... Y Y		7 Lanham D..... Y Y		13 Diggs D..... Y ?			
6 Baldwin R..... Y Y		2 Pitcher D..... Y Y		15 Dingell D..... Y ?			
7 Engle D..... Y Y		1 Preston D..... Y Y		17 Griffiths D..... Y Y			
10 Gubser R..... Y ?		6 Vinson D..... Y Y		16 Lesinski D..... Y Y			
14 Hagen D..... Y Y		IDAHO		1 Muchrowicz D.... Y Y			
11 Johnson R..... Y Y		2 Budge R..... Y Y		14 Rahaut D..... Y Y			
4 Mailiard R..... Y Y		1 Pfost D..... Y Y		MINNESOTA			
8 Miller D..... Y Y		ILLINOIS		7 Andersen R..... Y Y			
3 Moss D..... Y Y		16 Allen R..... Y Y		1 Andresen R..... Y Y			
29 Phillips R..... Y Y		17 Arends R..... Y Y		8 Blatnik D..... Y Y			
1 Scudder R..... Y Y		19 Chipfield R..... Y ?		5 Judd R..... Y Y			
5 Shelley D..... ? ?		25 Gray D..... Y Y		9 Knutson D..... Y ?			
27 Sheppard D..... Y ?		21 Mack D..... Y Y		6 Marshall D..... Y Y			
12 Sink D..... Y Y		15 Mason R..... Y N		4 McCarthy D..... Y ?			
13 Teague R..... Y Y		24 Price D..... Y Y		2 O'Hara R..... Y Y			
28 Utt R..... Y Y		14 Reed R..... Y ?		3 Wier D..... Y N			
30 Wilson R..... Y ?		20 Simpson R..... Y Y		MISSISSIPPI			
9 Younger R..... Y Y		22 Springer R..... Y Y		1 Abernethy D... Y Y			
Los Angeles County		18 Valde R..... Y Y		6 Colmer D..... Y Y			
23 Doyle D..... Y Y		23 Vorseil R..... Y Y		3 Smith D..... Y Y			
21 Hiestand R..... Y Y		Chicago-Cook County		2 Whitten D..... Y Y			
25 Hillings R..... ? ?		7 Bowler D..... Y ?		4 Williams D..... Y Y			
28 Hinshaw R..... Y Y		12 Boyle D..... Y Y		5 Winstead D.... Y Y			
19 Hollifield D.... Y Y		13 Church R..... Y Y		MISSOURI			
22 Hull R..... Y Y		1 Dawson D..... Y ?		5 Bolling D..... Y Y			
18 Hosmer R..... Y Y		8 Gordon D..... Y ?		9 Cannon D..... Y Y			
16 Jackson R..... Y Y		10 Hoffman R..... Y Y		8 Carnahan D..... Y Y			
17 King D..... Y ?		5 Kluczynski D... Y Y		4 Christopher D... Y Y			
24 Lipscomb R..... Y Y		4 McVey R..... Y N		2 Curtis R..... Y Y			
15 McDonough R... Y Y		3 Murray D..... Y Y		6 Hull D..... ? Y			
26 Roosevelt D.... Y Y		6 O'Brien D..... Y Y		10 Jones D..... Y Y			
COLORADO		2 O'Hara D..... Y Y		1 Karsten D..... Y Y			
4 Aspinall D..... Y Y		11 Sheehan R..... Y Y		11 Moulder D..... Y ?			
3 Chesebrough R... Y Y		9 Yates D..... Y ?		7 Short R..... ? ?			
2 Hill R..... Y Y		INDIANA		3 Sullivan D..... Y Y			
1 Rogers D..... Y Y		4 Adair R..... Y Y		MONTANA			
CONNECTICUT		5 Bowser R..... Y Y		2 Fjare R..... Y Y			
3 Crotella R..... Y Y		7 Bray R..... Y Y		1 Metcalf D..... Y Y			
1 Dodd D..... Y ?		11 Brownson R..... Y Y		NEBRASKA			
4 Morano R..... Y ?		3 Crumpacker R... Y Y		2 Chase R..... Y ?			
				3 Harrison R..... Y Y			

... Inter-American Highway Authorization

41. **Postal Pay (\$ 2061).** Second postal pay raise bill to increase rates of compensation of officers and employees in postal field service on average of 8 percent. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules. (Two-thirds majority, or 274 "yeas" required.) *Passed, 409-1, June 7.* (See story, p. 681.)

42. **Inter-American Highway (HR 5923).** Authorize immediate appropriation for completion, within three years, of Inter-American Highway. Passage of bill. *Passed, 353-13, June 8.* (See story, p. 682.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
M Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

41	42	41	42	41	42	41	42
4 Miller R.....	Y Y	10 Kelly D.....	Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA		7 Dowdy D.....	Y Y
1 Weaver R.....	Y Y	9 Keogh D.....	Y Y	30 Buchanan D.....	Y Y	21 Fisher D.....	Y Y
NEVADA		19 Klein D.....	Y Y	17 Bush R.....	Y Y	3 Gentry D.....	Y Y
AL Young R.....	Y Y	4 Latham R.....	Y Y	10 Carrigg R.....	Y Y	13 Ikard D.....	Y Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13 Muller D.....	Y Y	25 Clark D.....	Y Y	20 Kilday D.....	Y Y
2 Bass R.....	Y Y	16 Powell D.....	Y Y	29 Corbett R.....	Y Y	15 Kilgore D.....	Y Y
1 Morrow R.....	Y Y	15 Ray R.....	Y Y	9 Dague R.....	Y Y	19 Mahon D.....	Y Y
NEW JERSEY		14 Rooney D.....	Y Y	28 Eberharter D.....	Y Y	1 Patman D.....	Y Y
11 Addonizio D.....	Y Y	21 Zelenko D.....	Y Y	12 Fenton R.....	Y Y	11 Poage D.....	Y Y
3 Auchincloss R.....	Y Y	NORTH CAROLINA		11 Flood D.....	Y Y	4 Rayburn D.....	Y Y
8 Canfield R.....	Y Y	9 Alexander D.....	Y Y	27 Fulton R.....	Y Y	18 Rogers D.....	Y Y
5 Frelinghuysen R.....	Y Y	3 Barden D.....	Y Y	23 Gavin R.....	Y Y	16 Rutherford D.....	Y Y
2 Hand R.....	Y Y	1 Bonner D.....	Y Y	7 James R.....	Y Y	6 Teague D.....	Y Y
12 Kean R.....	Y Y	7 Carlie D.....	Y Y	24 Kearns R.....	Y Y	8 Thomas D.....	Y Y
9 Osmer R.....	Y Y	5 Chatham D.....	Y Y	21 Kelley D.....	Y Y	9 Thompson D.....	Y Y
10 Rodino D.....	Y Y	4 Cooley D.....	Y Y	8 King R.....	Y Y	10 Thornberry D.....	Y Y
13 Sieminski D.....	Y Y	8 Deane D.....	Y Y	13 McConnell R.....	Y Y	17 Wright D.....	Y Y
4 Thompson D.....	Y Y	6 Durham D.....	Y Y	26 Mergan D.....	Y Y	UTAH	
14 Tumulty D.....	Y Y	2 Fountain D.....	Y Y	16 Munroe R.....	Y Y	2 Dawson R.....	Y Y
7 Widnall R.....	Y Y	10 Jonas R.....	Y Y	19 Quigley D.....	Y Y	1 Dixon R.....	Y Y
6 Williams D.....	Y Y	11 Jones D.....	Y Y	14 Rhodes D.....	Y Y	VERMONT	
1 Wolverton R.....	Y Y	12 Shuford D.....	Y Y	22 Saylor R.....	Y Y	AL Proulx R.....	Y Y
NEW MEXICO		NORTH DAKOTA		18 Simpson R.....	Y Y	VIRGINIA	
AL Dempsey D.....	Y Y	AL Burdick R.....	Y N	28 Van Zandt R.....	Y Y	4 Abbott D.....	Y Y
AL Fernandez D.....	Y Y	AL Krueger R.....	Y Y	15 Walter D.....	Y Y	10 Broyhill R.....	Y Y
NEW YORK		OHIO		Philadelphia		3 Gary D.....	Y Y
3 Becker R.....	Y Y	9 Ashley D.....	Y Y	1 Barrett D.....	Y Y	2 Hardy D.....	Y Y
37 Cole R.....	N N	14 Ayres R.....	Y Y	3 Byrne D.....	Y Y	7 Harrison D.....	Y Y
2 Derounian R.....	Y Y	13 Baumhart R.....	Y Y	4 Chudoff D.....	Y Y	9 Jennings D.....	Y Y
26 Gamble R.....	Y Y	8 Betts R.....	Y Y	2 Granahan D.....	Y Y	6 Poff R.....	Y Y
27 Gwinn R.....	Y Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R.....	Y Y	5 Green D.....	Y Y	1 Robeson D.....	Y Y
32 Kearney R.....	Y Y	11 Bolton, O.P. R.....	Y Y	6 Scott R.....	Y Y	8 Smith D.....	Y Y
38 Keating R.....	Y Y	16 Bow R.....	Y Y	RHODE ISLAND		5 Tuck D.....	Y Y
33 Kilburn R.....	Y Y	7 Brown R.....	Y Y	2 Fogarty D.....	Y Y	WASHINGTON	
40 Miller R.....	Y Y	5 Clevenger R.....	Y N	1 Forand D.....	Y Y	4 Holmes R.....	Y Y
30 O'Brien D.....	Y Y	20 Feighen D.....	Y Y	SOUTH CAROLINA		5 Moran R.....	Y Y
39 Osterlag R.....	Y Y	18 Hays D.....	Y Y	4 Ashmore D.....	Y Y	3 Mack R.....	Y N
42 Pillion R.....	Y Y	15 Henderson R.....	Y Y	3 Dorn D.....	Y Y	AL Magnuson D.....	Y Y
41 Radwan R.....	Y Y	2 Hess R.....	Y Y	6 McMillan D.....	Y Y	1 Pelly R.....	Y Y
43 Reed R.....	Y Y	10 Jenkins R.....	Y Y	5 Richards D.....	Y Y	6 Tellefson R.....	Y Y
35 Riehlman R.....	Y Y	19 Kirwan D.....	Y Y	2 Riley D.....	Y Y	2 Westland R.....	Y Y
28 St. George R.....	Y Y	4 McCulloch R.....	Y Y	1 Rivers D.....	Y Y	WEST VIRGINIA	
36 Taber R.....	Y N	17 McGregor R.....	Y Y	SOUTH DAKOTA		3 Bailey D.....	Y Y
31 Taylor R.....	Y Y	23 Minshall R.....	Y Y	2 Berry R.....	Y Y	4 Burnside D.....	Y Y
1 Wainwright R.....	Y Y	6 Polk D.....	Y Y	1 Love R.....	Y Y	6 Byrd D.....	Y Y
29 Wharton R.....	Y Y	3 Schenck R.....	Y Y	TENNESSEE		5 Kee D.....	Y Y
34 Williams R.....	Y N	1 Schorer R.....	Y Y	2 Baker R.....	Y Y	1 Mollehan D.....	Y Y
New York City		21 Vanik D.....	Y Y	6 Bass D.....	Y Y	2 Staggers D.....	Y Y
8 Anuso D.....	Y Y	12 Vorys R.....	Y Y	8 Cooper D.....	Y Y	WISCONSIN	
5 Bosch R.....	Y Y	OKLAHOMA		9 Davis D.....	Y Y	8 Byrnes R.....	Y Y
24 Buckley D.....	Y Y	3 Albert D.....	Y Y	4 Evis D.....	Y Y	2 Davis R.....	Y Y
11 Celler D.....	Y Y	1 Belcher R.....	Y Y	3 Frazier D.....	Y Y	9 Johnson D.....	Y Y
17 Coudert R.....	Y Y	2 Edmondson D.....	Y Y	7 Murray D.....	Y Y	7 Laird R.....	Y Y
20 Davidson D.....	Y Y	5 Jarman D.....	Y Y	5 Priest D.....	Y Y	10 O'Keefe R.....	Y Y
7 Delaney D.....	Y Y	4 Steed D.....	Y Y	1 Reece R.....	Y Y	5 Reuss D.....	Y Y
23 Dollinger D.....	Y Y	6 Wickersham D.....	Y Y	TEXAS		1 Smith R.....	Y N
18 Donovan D.....	Y Y	OREGON		5 Alger R.....	Y Y	6 Van Pelt R.....	Y Y
12 Dorn R.....	Y Y	2 Coon R.....	Y Y	14 Bell D.....	Y Y	3 Withrow R.....	Y Y
22 Fine D.....	Y Y	4 Ellsworth R.....	Y Y	2 Brooks D.....	Y Y	4 Zablocki D.....	Y Y
25 Fino R.....	Y Y	3 Green D.....	Y Y	17 Burleson D.....	Y Y	WYOMING	
6 Holtzman D.....	Y Y	1 Norblad R.....	Y Y	AL Dies D.....	Y Y	AL Thomson R.....	Y Y

Senate Votes -- Housing

53. **Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126).** Omnibus measure to aid in provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, and conservation and development of urban communities. **Capehart** (R Ind.) amendment to provide that 35,000 public housing units be constructed annually for the next two years. *Rejected, 38-44, June 7.* (See story, p. 685.)

54. **Housing Act of 1955 (S 2126).** Passage of bill. *Passed, 60-25, June 7.*

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 — Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	53	54			53	54			53	54	
Yea	38	60			6	33			32	27	
Nay	44	25			35	9			9	16	

53/54		53/54		53/54		53/54	
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND	
Hill D	N Y	Hickenlooper R	Y N	Curtis R	Y N	Green D	X ✓
Sparkman D	N Y	Martin R	? ?	Hruska R	Y N	Pastore D	X ✓
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Goldwater R	Y N	Carlson R	Y N	Bible D	N Y	Johnston D	N Y
Hayden D	N Y	Schoeppel R	Y N	Malone R	✓ Y	Thurmond D	Y N
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW HAMPSHIRE		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Fulbright D	N Y	Barkley D	N Y	Bridges R	Y Y	Case R	Y N
McClellan D	? ?	Clements D	X ✓	Cotton R	Y Y	Mundt R	Y N
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE	
Knowland R	Y Y	Ellender D	N Y	Case R	N Y	Gore D	N Y
Kuchel R	Y Y	Long D	X ✓	Smith R	Y Y	Kefauver D	N Y
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW MEXICO		TEXAS	
Allott R	Y Y	Payne R	Y Y	Anderson D	N Y	Daniel D	N N
Millikin R	Y Y	Smith R	N Y	Chavez D	X ✓	Johnson D	N Y
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NEW YORK		UTAH	
Bush R	N Y	Beall R	Y Y	Ives R	N Y	Bennett R	Y Y
Portell R	N Y	Butler R	Y Y	Lehman D	N Y	Watkins R	Y N
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH CAROLINA		VERMONT	
Frear D	N Y	Kennedy D	N Y	Ervin D	N Y	Aiken R	N Y
Williams R	Y N	Saltonstall R	Y Y	Scott D	N Y	Flanders R	N Y
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		NORTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA	
Holland D	Y N	McNamara D	N Y	Langer R	N Y	Byrd D	Y N
Smathers D	✓ N	Potter R	? ?	Young R	✓ ✓	Robertson D	Y N
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OHIO		WASHINGTON	
George D	N Y	Humphrey D	N Y	Bender R	Y Y	Jackson D	N Y
Russell D	Y N	Thye R	Y Y	Bricker R	Y N	Magnuson D	N Y
IDAHOW		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Dworshak R	Y N	Eastland D	Y N	Kerr D	N Y	Kilgore D	N Y
Welker R	Y N	Stennis D	N N	Monroney D	N Y	Neely D	N Y
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		OREGON		WISCONSIN	
Dirksen R	? ?	Hennings D	N Y	Morse D	N Y	McCarthy R	Y Y
Douglas D	N Y	Symington D	N Y	Neuberger D	N Y	Wiley R	✓ Y
INDIANA		MONTANA		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING	
Capehart R	Y Y	Mansfield D	N Y	Duff R	N Y	Barrett R	Y N
Jenner R	Y N	Murray D	? ✓	Marlin R	Y N	O'Mahoney D	N Y



(May 31 - June 6)

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

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Bills Acted On A-177

1. Public Laws
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4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced A-179

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

- S 14. Public Law 49. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Austin, Travis County, Texas, to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House passed May 17 in lieu of HR 489. President signed June 1.
- S 148. Public Law 50. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property in Polk County, Iowa, and described as Camp Dodge, to state of Iowa. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa). Senate Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House passed May 17 in lieu of HR 755. President signed June 1.
- S 653. Public Law 52. Provide for conveyance of Jackson Barracks, La., to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.), ELLENDER (D La.). Armed Services reported April 25, amended. Senate passed April 28, amended. House passed May 17 in lieu of HR 5170. President signed June 1.
- S 734. Public Law 53. Provide penalties for threats against President-elect and Vice President. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported March 15. Senate passed March 28. House Judiciary reported May 10. House passed May 17. President signed June 1.
- S 941. Public Law 55. Authorize federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8. House Agriculture reported May 9. House passed May 17. President signed June 1.
- S 1006. Public Law 46. Authorize reciprocal fire protection agreements between departments and agencies of U.S. and public or private organizations engaged in fire-fighting activities. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 5, amended. Senate passed May 9, amended. House passed May 16. President signed May 27.

- S 1133. Public Law 54. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to pay indemnity for losses and expenses incurred during July, 1954, in destruction, treatment or processing under authority of law, of swine, swine carcasses and products derived from swine carcasses, infected with vesicular exanthema. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), MARTIN (R Iowa). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 4. Senate passed May 9. House passed May 17. President signed June 1.
- S 1413. Public Law 45. Amend act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. GREEN (D R.I.) Senate Rules and Administration reported March 24. Senate passed April 13, amended. House passed May 17. President signed May 25.
- S 1650. Public Law 56. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. JACKSON (D Wash.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Senate passed May 9. House passed May 17, amended, in lieu of HR 5462. Senate concurred in House amendment May 23. President signed June 1.
- S 1727. Public Law 57. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported May 5. Senate passed May 9, amended. House passed May 19. President signed June 1.
- S J Res 18. Public Law 59. Provide for reappointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker as Citizen Regent of Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution. ANDERSON (D N.M.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 28. Senate passed May 5. House Administration reported May 25. House passed May 25. President signed June 3.
- HR 2682. Public Law 47. Provide for exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within Papago Indian Reservation. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. House passed May 17. Senate passed May 23 in lieu of S 33. President signed May 27.
- HR 3322. Public Law 61. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Government Operations reported March 14, amended. House passed March 17, amended. Senate Government Operations reported May 17, amended. Senate passed May 19, amended. House concurred in Senate amendments May 23. President signed June 3.
- HR 3885. Public Law 60. Authorize waiver of bond requirements in Coast Guard contracts. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15, amended. Passed House March 29, amended. Senate Armed Services reported May 19. Senate passed May 26. President signed June 3.
- HR 4052. Public Law 58. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act of 1941. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 4. House passed April 18. Senate Judiciary reported May 17. Senate passed May 19. President signed June 1.
- HR 4876. Public Law 51. Make appropriations for Treasury-Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court for 1956. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported March 11. House passed March 15, amended. Senate Appropriations reported April 12, amended. Senate passed amended, April 13. House disagreed to Senate amendments, April 19. Senate adopted conference report May 20. House adopted conference report May 23. President signed June 1.
- H J Res 310. Public Law 48. Make additional appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 19. House passed May 19. Senate Appropriations reported May 23. Senate passed May 25, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments May 25. President signed May 27.

2. Sent to President

- S 153. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 re unexpended or unobligated sums. THYE (R Minn.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported April 20, amended. Senate passed May 19, amended. House passed June 6.
- S 414. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. BUSH (R Conn.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House passed June 2.
- HR 625. Provide for adjustment of tolls to be charged by Wayland Special Road District No. 1 of Clark County, Mo. for toll bridge across Des Moines River near St. Francisville, Mo. CANNON (D Mo.). House Public Works reported May 2. House passed May 17. Senate Public Works reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- HR 3825. Make retrocession to Commonwealth of Massachusetts of jurisdiction over certain land in vicinity of Fort Devens, Mass. PHILLIP

(D Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 3. House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed June 6.

- HR 3879. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945 pertaining to Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Public Works reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- HR 4294. Amend section 640 of title 14, U.S.C. concerning interchange of supplies between armed forces. DOYLE (D Calif.). House Armed Services reported April 28. House passed May 17. Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed June 6.
- HR 4646. Amend section 4421 of Revised Statutes to remove requirement re verifying under oath certain certificates of vessel inspection. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported April 26. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31.
- HR 4725. Provide for retroactive repeal of sections 452 and 402 of Internal Revenue Code. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported March 22, amended. House passed March 24, amended. Senate Finance reported May 23, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments June 6.
- HR 4817. Make provision re payment of money orders. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, amended. House passed, amended, on consent calendar May 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- HR 5223. Continue until close of June 30, 1956 suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported May 9, amended. House passed May 19, amended. Senate Finance reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- HR 5224. Amend title 14 U.S.C. entitled "Coast Guard" to authorize certain early discharges of enlisted personnel. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 10, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 107. Provide for conveyance of portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass. to Commonwealth of Massachusetts. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 2. Senate passed June 6, amended.
- S 528. Extend times for commencing and completing construction of toll bridge across Hainy River at or near Baudette, Minn. THYE (R Minn.). Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 654. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to correspond to expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans under such title. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 28, amended. Senate passed May 5, amended. House passed June 2, amended.
- S 928. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to provide for control of air pollution. KUCHEL (R Calif.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1093. Fix and regulate salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of D.C. BEALL (R Md.) and other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported May 26, amended. Senate passed May 31.
- S 1187. Amend section 5221 of Revised Statutes re voluntary liquidation of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- S 1188. Amend section 5240 of Revised Statutes as amended re examination of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- S 1189. Permit national banks to make 20-year real-estate loans and 9-month construction loans. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1250. Declare Pike Creek above easterly side of highway bridge at Sixth Ave. in city of Kenosha, Wis., a nonnavigable stream. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- S 1289. Establish family court in and for D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1300. Declare certain portion of waterway at Greenwich, Conn., in which is located Greenwich Harbor, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1318. Authorize construction of highway crossing over Lake Texoma, Red River, Texas and Okla. MONRONEY (D Okla.), KERR (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1340. Authorize conveyance by quitclaim deed of certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. JOHNSTON (D Texas), DANIEL (D Texas). Senate Public Works reported May 27. Senate passed May 31.
- S 1419. Lower age requirements re optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service. PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Senate passed May 31.
- S 1469. Declare portion of waterway at Bridgeport, Conn., known as west branch of Cedar Creek, a nonnavigable stream. BUSH (R Conn.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1736. Amend section 5146 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re qualifications of directors of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- S 1932. Make appropriation for operation of emergency hurricane warning system by Weather Bureau. PURTELL (R Conn.). Senate referred to Committee on Appropriations May 31.
- S 2090. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for 1955 military and economic foreign aid. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 27. Senate passed, amended, 59-18, June 2.
- S 2127. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re provisions of bonds, services of attorneys and disaster loans. MORSE (D Ore.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 1. Senate passed June 6.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1290. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported May 31, amended.
- S 2061. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 26, amended. Senate passed, amended, 78-0, June 1. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 2, amended.
- S 2126. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, conservation and development of urban communities, and financing of vitally needed public works. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 1.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 103. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 15, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 19, amended. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31.
- HR 192. Amend PL 526 of 79th Cong., sec. 10 of Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946, by striking out proviso re elevation of power pool. SMITH (D Va.). House Public Works reported May 27, amended. House passed June 2, amended.
- HR 2126. Amend act of July 3, 1952 re research in development and utilization of saline waters. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 7. House passed May 16. Senate passed May 26, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 31.
- HR 3990. Authorize investigation and report to Congress on projects for conservation, development and utilization of water resources of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13, amended. House passed June 1, amended.
- HR 5046. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 18. House passed March 21, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 3, amended. Senate passed June 6, amended.
- HR 5376. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, to eliminate limitations on rural electrification loan funds. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported May 9. House tabled June 6 when S 153 passed in lieu.
- HR 5502. Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported April 13. House passed April 14. Senate Appropriations reported May 26, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended.
- HR 5559. Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of armed forces of U.S. on duty abroad. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 5. House passed May 19. Senate Finance reported May 27, amended. Senate passed June 1, amended.
- HR 5715. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans and to make additional types of direct loans thereunder. EDMONDSON

(D Okla.). House Veterans Affairs reported April 26. House passed June 2. House tabled June 2 after passing S 654, amended, in lieu.
 HR 6499. Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and sundry general government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ANDREWS (D Ala.). House Appropriations reported May 26. House passed June 1.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3333. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. relating to mailing and transportation of obscene matter. THOMPSON (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported June 1.
 HR 3587. Provide for compact re waters of Klamath River, by states of Oregon and California for an equitable apportionment between the two states. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 1, amended.
 HR 4585. Amend act of Aug. 24, 1912 to simplify procedures for governing mailings of certain publications of churches and church organizations. WRIGHT (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 2.
 HR 4808. Provide for transmission through mails of keys and identification cards. KILGORE (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 6, amended.
 HR 5089. Extend time for filing application for payment by certain disabled veterans on automobiles and other conveyances. DIGGS (D Mich.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 24. House passed on consent calendar May 2. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6, amended.

HR 5100. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 7 (a) to clarify entitlement of veterans to outpatient dental care. LONG (D La.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24, amended. House passed April 18, amended. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6.
 HR 5106. Authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as apply to residential housing. THORNBERRY (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed April 18. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6.
 HR 5177. Authorize reconveyance to Richland County, S.C. portion of the Veterans Administration hospital reservation, Columbia, S.C. RILEY (D S.C.). House Veterans Affairs reported March 24. House passed April 18. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6.
 HR 5240. Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 26. Passed House March 30, amended. Senate Appropriations reported June 3, amended. Senate passed June 6, amended.
 HR 5695. Continue until close of June 30, 1958 suspension of certain import taxes on copper. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported May 4. House passed May 5. Senate Finance reported June 1.
 HR 5891. Provide for multiple use of surface of same tracts of public lands. ROGERS (D Texas). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 6, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
Housing & Schools
Safety & Health
Social Security
4. FOREIGN POLICY
Administrative Policy
Immigration & Naturalization
International Relations
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
Defense Policy
Veterans | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
Civil Service
Commemorative
Congress
Constitution, Civil Rights
Crimes, Courts, Prisons
District of Columbia
Indian & Territorial Affairs
Land and Land Transfers
Post Office
Presidential Policy
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Business & Banking
Commerce & Communications
Natural Resources
Public Works & Reclamation
Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|--|

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House, bills are not submitted under multiple sponsorship. Instead each bill has a single sponsor (and a separate number). However, identical bills often are introduced by two or more House Members. For this listing, if bills are identical the title is repeated with the name of each sponsor.

1. Agriculture

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2123.....6/1/55. Amend marketing quota and price support provisions applicable to upland cotton. Agriculture.
 EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2124.....6/1/55. Amend price support provisions applicable to agricultural commodities. Agriculture.
 *ELLENDER (D La.), Young (R N.D.), Schoepfel (R Kan.) S 2125.....6/1/55. Permit Secretary of Agriculture to make more accurate adjustments in support prices for cotton and wheat to the end that price support program will not encourage production of cotton of undesirable staple lengths and wheat of undesirable varieties. Agriculture.
 *HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 2105.....5/31/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures - public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through June 6, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,153	6,677
Joint Resolutions	74	335
Concurrent Resolutions	35	153
Simple Resolutions	106	262
TOTAL	2,368	7,427

*KERR (D Okla.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 2106.....5/31/55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make loans directly, and insure loans made by private credit sources, to farmers, stockmen, farm partnerships, grazing associations, and irrigation companies in areas where there is a need for such credit as result of economic conditions or production losses due to natural causes. Agriculture.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6582.....6/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, and provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 6652.....6/6/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish system of price reporting for basic forest products for farmers, to provide for expansion of research in marketing of such products. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2121.....6/1/55. Enlarge and extend special school milk program. Labor.
 SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2126.....6/1/55. Extend and clarify laws re provision and improvement of housing, elimination and prevention of slums, conservation and development of urban communities, and financing of vitally needed public works.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

*HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 2147

.....6/2/55. Authorize grants to states for purpose of assisting states to provide all children equal opportunity for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Labor.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Ives (R N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 2142.....6/2/55. Amend act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain consent of Congress to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in emergency. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 6619.....6/2/55. Provide for creation of civil defense agency having jurisdiction of civil defense for metropolitan Washington area. Armed Services.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6623.....6/2/55. Amend act of July 1, 1952, so as to obtain consent of Congress to interstate compacts re mutual military aid in emergency. Judiciary.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 6626.....6/2/55. Provide for federal lottery to raise funds for federal hospitals, blind, recipients of old-age assistance, and disabled veterans. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 6597.....6/1/55. Provide research and technical assistance re air pollution control. Commerce.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 6603.....6/1/55. Amend act entitled "Act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property," approved August 13, 1946. Public Works.

SOCIAL SECURITY

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2119.....6/1/55. Amend title X of Social Security Act to increase amount of income which individual may earn while receiving aid to blind thereunder. Finance.

GRAY (D Ill.) HR 6666.....6/6/55. Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide that state may not impose age requirement of more than 60 years as condition of eligibility for old-age assistance. Ways and Means.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 6580.....5/31/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age from 65 to 62 in case of women, and provide that any fully insured individual who becomes permanently and totally disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 6655.....6/6/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals, and to provide benefits for wives and minor children of such individuals. Way and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2149.....6/6/55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953 so as to relax certain requirements for qualifying under such act. Judiciary.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2146.....6/2/55. Amend act providing for naturalization of certain persons serving in armed forces of U.S. after June 24, 1950, in order to provide for naturalization of certain additional persons serving in armed forces after such date. Judiciary.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Ives (R N.Y.), Doff (R Pa.), Case (R N.J.) S 2113.....5/31/55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended re liberalization of provisions. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6643.....6/6/55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended re liberalization of requirements for admission to U.S. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 6594.....6/1/55. Liberalize provisions of Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Judiciary.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 6630.....6/2/55. Amend chapters 4, 5, 6, and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act re time of application for admission, assessment of costs of deportation, and detention and deportation expenses of alien crewmen. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 6589.....6/1/55. Amend Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, re liberalization of provisions. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

HUDGE (R Idaho) H J Res 328.....6/1/55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 150.....6/1/55. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist Imperialism. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 151.....6/2/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6586.....6/1/55. Amend section 7 of War Claims Act of 1948, re claims of certain religious organizations functioning in Philippine Islands. Commerce.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H Con Res 149.....5/31/55. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Foreign Affairs.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) H J Res 334.....6/2/55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H J Res 329.....6/1/55. Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) H Con Res 152.....6/6/55. Express sense of Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Foreign Affairs.

POWELL (D N.Y.) H Con Res 153.....6/6/55. Express sense of Congress that U.S. in its international relations should maintain its traditional policy in opposition to colonialism and Communist imperialism. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 6592.....6/1/55. Require compliance with National Labor Relations Act as condition of receiving government contracts. Labor.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 6665.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from 75 cents to \$1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6 (a) (1) of that act. Labor.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 6647.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

McDOWELL (D Del.) HR 6648.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6653.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 6656.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6660.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 6661.....6/6/55. Require compliance with National Labor Relations Act as condition of receiving government contracts. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 6663.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 6664.....6/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2132.....6/2/55. Amend subsection 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 re transportation and storage of household goods of military personnel on permanent change of station. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2133.....6/2/55. Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice re conduct of courts-martial. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2134.....6/2/55. Equalize certain retirement benefits for members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2135.....6/2/55. Provide for suspension of certain benefits in case of members of reserve components of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2136.....6/2/55. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to homes of their selection for certain members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) S 2137.....6/2/55. Authorize appointment of assistant chaplain at U.S. Military Academy and fix compensation of chaplain and assistant chaplain thereof. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6567.....5/31/55. Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6572.....5/31/55. Make provision re transportation of personal motor vehicles for military or civilian personnel. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6591.....6/1/55. Make provision re transportation of personal motor vehicles for military or civilian personnel. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6583.....6/1/55. Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice re conduct of courts-martial. Armed Services.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6596.....6/1/55. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re exemption of training for persons who have served in armed force of nation with which U.S. is associated in mutual defense activities. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 6600.....6/1/55. Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to homes of their selection for certain members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 6601.....6/1/55. Provide for suspension of certain benefits in case of members of reserve components of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6662.....6/6/55. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 for retention for retention on active duty of certain officers of regular army. Armed Services.

VETERANS

SMITH (R Maine) S 2139.....6/2/55. Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. Armed Services.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 6627.....6/2/55. Provide for apportionment of education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 in certain cases. Veterans.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 6633.....6/2/55. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, so as to provide additional preference in retention, reemployment, reinstatement, or transfer for veterans having disability of 10 percent or more. Civil Service.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

BOLTON, F.P. (R Ohio) H J Res 333.....6/2/55. Designate second full week of October in each year as National Week for Nursing. Judiciary.

BOYLE (D Ill.) H J Res 335.....6/6/55. Designate third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 330.....6/2/55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. Government Operations.

MARTIN (R Mass.) H J Res 331.....6/2/55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. Government Operations.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 6654.....6/6/55. Make provision re rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. Judiciary.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 6588.....6/1/55. Establish dates for celebrating certain public legal holidays. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) H J Res 332.....6/2/55. Provide for acceptance and maintenance of Presidential libraries. Government Operations.

CIVIL SERVICE

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 6590.....6/1/55. Prohibit employment by government of U.S. of persons who are disloyal or who believe in right to strike against government of U.S. Civil Service.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6629.....6/2/55. Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 re determination of companies eligible to act as reinsurers, amount of insurance to be allocated to each issuing company, and assumption of life insurance agreements of associations of federal employees. Civil Service.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 6587.....6/1/55. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re exclusion of crafts, trades and labor positions therefrom. Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 73.....5/31/55. Establish commission to formulate plans for memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Rules.

WALTER (D Pa.) H J Res 327.....5/31/55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim May 11 of each year Colonel Kovats Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Payne (R Maine) S 2102.....5/31/55. Increase salary of Chaplain of Senate while office of Chaplain is held by present incumbent. Appropriations.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 6558.....5/31/55. Provide effective congressional control over budget of U.S. Government Operations.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H Res 258.....6/1/55. Commend Representative Adam Clayton Powell for statesmanship displayed by him at recent Afro-Asian Conference. Foreign Affairs.

HAYS (D Ohio) H Res 262.....6/1/55. Authorize Subcommittee on Printing to make studies and inquiries re unnecessary government printing and paper work. Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

NO INTRODUCTIONS

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2128.....6/2/55. Provide for reasonable notice to agency of applications to courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against orders of Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Maritime Board, and Atomic Energy Commission. Commerce.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6621.....6/2/55. Amend title 18, U.S.C., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against Vice President-elect and authorize Secret Service protection for Vice President-elect. Judiciary.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6631.....6/2/55. Provide for reasonable notice to agency of applications to courts of appeals for interlocutory relief against orders of Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Maritime Board, and Atomic Energy Commission. Commerce.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6632.....6/2/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, so as to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.

RUTHERFORD (D Texas) HR 6657.....6/6/55. Provide for appointment of additional district judge for western district of Texas. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Case (R S.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Thyne (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 74.....5/31/55. Authorize erection of statue of Lelf Ericsson in D.C. Rules.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6593.....6/1/55. Authorize and direct architect of Capitol to transfer to D.C. jurisdiction over certain portions of U.S. Capitol grounds and other grounds belonging to U.S. for use in connection with widening of Independence and Constitution Avenues and rechannelization of Union Station Plaza. Public Works.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 6574.....5/31/55. Amend section 2 of act entitled "Act to provide additional revenue for District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved August 17, 1937 (50 Stat. 680), as amended re registration of motor vehicles. D.C.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 6585.....6/1/55. Amend act entitled "Act to establish code of law for D.C." approved March 3, 1901 re confinement to mental institutions of persons accused of crimes. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6598.....6/1/55. Provide for creation of Office of Administrator for Legal Assignments for D.C. D.C.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6667.....6/6/55. Provide that provisions of law governing payment of office expenses for certain U.S. commissioners shall apply to U.S. commissioners in D.C. Judiciary.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 6658.....6/6/55. Make provision re disciplinary procedures governing officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force and of Fire Department of D.C. Civil Service.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2122.....6/1/55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. Interior.

*LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) S 2151.....6/6/55. Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. Interior.

*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) S 2120.....6/1/55. Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. Interior.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6571.....5/31/55. Make Alaska Railroad subject to Government Corporation Control Act. Government Operations.
 BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6573.....5/31/55. Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. Interior.
 DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 6625.....6/2/55. Provide for transfer of title to certain land and improvements thereon to Pueblo of San Lorenzo (Pueblo of Picuris) in New Mexico. Interior.
 FERNOS-IBERN (Pop-Dem Puerto Rico) HR 6577.....5/31/55. Extend unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico. Ways and Means.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2144.....6/2/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey by quitclaim deed certain real property of U.S. to Fairview Cemetery Association, Inc. Interior.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 6584.....6/1/55. Enable Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. Agriculture.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 6626.....6/2/55. Provide for relief of city of Pasco, Wash. Judiciary.

WRIGHT (D Texas) HR 6334.....6/2/55. Provide for conveyance of 1.8 acres of land, more or less, within Grapevine Dam and Reservoir project to city of Grapevine, Texas, for sewage-disposal purposes. Public Works.

POST OFFICE

WILEY (R Wis.) S 2148.....6/6/55. Make provision re rates of postage on third-class matter mailed by municipalities and other political subdivisions of states. Civil Service.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6622.....6/2/55. Provide for relief of certain rural carriers re total compensation during specified period. Judiciary.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6576.....5/31/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 6604.....6/1/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 6659.....6/6/55. Provide that publications of second class shall go free through mails to subscribers residing in county where publication is published. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2116.....5/31/55. Provide that government surplus property may be donated to 4-H Clubs for construction, equipment, and operation of camps and centers. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6559.....5/31/55. Provide for Commission on Naval Vessels. Armed Services.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6560.....5/31/55. Terminate certain functions of Public Housing Administration re making of loans and guaranty of obligations. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6561.....5/31/55. Prohibit member of Home Loan Bank Board from being member of Board of Trustees of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6562.....5/31/55. Make provision re transfer of funds by Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6563.....5/31/55. Make provision re traffic management functions of General Services Administration. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6564.....5/31/55. Make provision re authority of Secretary of Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6565.....5/31/55. Make provision re retirement of capital stock of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6566.....5/31/55. Provide for survey by Comptroller General of U.S. of operation by Department of Defense of commissary stores and post exchanges. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6568.....5/31/55. Make provision re authority of Administrator of General Services with respect to utilization and disposal of excess and surplus government property under control of executive agencies. Government Operations.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6569.....5/31/55. Terminate authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to educational institutions for housing construction. Banking and Currency.

ALGER (R Texas) HR 6570.....5/31/55. Change names of Public Housing Administration and Federal Housing Administration. Banking and Currency.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 6624.....6/2/55. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended re policies and principles to be followed by federal agencies in conduct of their records management programs. Government Operations.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

MORSE (D Ore.) S 2127.....6/1/55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 re provision of bonds, procurement of services of attorneys, and disaster loans.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6649.....6/6/55. Make provision re certain claims for floor stocks refunds re refrigerators, quick-freeze units and certain other household appliances. Ways and Means.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S Con Res 35.....5/31/55. Request President to review functions of various agencies of government concerned with air navigation, report results thereof to Congress, and, if justified, submit reorganization plan with respect thereto. Commerce.

*WATKINS (R Utah, Bennett (R Utah) S 2114.....5/31/55. Amend section 22 of Interstate Commerce Act in order to discontinue authority under such section which authorizes carriage, storage, or handling, of property free or at reduced rates for U.S. and transportation of persons for U.S. free or at reduced rates. Commerce.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6650.....6/6/55. Provide that Secretary of Defense shall take certain action, not inimical to nation's air defense, designed to minimize interference by military flight training operations with commercial civil airline traffic. Armed Services.

NATURAL RESOURCES

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 2118.....5/31/55. Provide for national defense by encouraging discovery, development, and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Interior.

ALLOTT (R Colo.) (by request) S 2115.....5/31/55. Amend act of July 17, 1914, to permit disposal of certain reserved mineral deposits under mining laws of U.S. Interior.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 6575.....5/31/55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended re issuance of bonds to obtain funds for such additional power facilities as may be needed. Public Works.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6645.....6/6/55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended re determination of rates and charges for such gas. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 6646.....6/6/55. Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended re determination of rates and charges for such gas. Commerce.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 6576.....5/31/55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended re issuance of bonds to obtain funds for such additional power facilities as may be needed. Public Works.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 2117.....5/31/55. Authorize purchase of portion of bonds issued by Brazos River Authority, agency of state of Texas, to finance early development by it of water resources of Brazos River Basin, Texas. Public Works.

*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.) S 2140.....6/2/55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey in state of Pennsylvania for purpose of determining possible means of improving water supplies in such state. Public Works.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 6641.....6/6/55. Modify project for Denison Reservoir on Red River in Texas and Oklahoma in order to provide for highway bridge across Lake Texoma. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 6620.....6/2/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain in Upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyoming, Narrows federal reclamation project and reregulating reservoir below Palisades Dam and Reservoir. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6643.....6/6/55. Amend reclamation laws to provide that excess lands acquired by foreclosure or inheritance may receive water temporarily for 5 years. Interior.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 6644.....6/6/55. Provide preliminary examination and survey of Hammonds Cove, entrance to Locust Point Harbor, Long Island Sound, N.Y. Public Works.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 6651.....6/6/55. Permit construction of certain public works on Great Lakes for flood control, and for protection from high water levels. Public Works.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 6605.....6/1/55. Provide for protection of shores of U.S. against erosion. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6595.....6/1/55. Amend certain provisions of law re estate tax re refunds in case of property transferred by decedent dying between November 11, 1935, and January 30, 1940. Ways and Means.

HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) HR 6579.....5/31/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction for interest and taxes paid by taxpayer for his spouse or for dependent. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6590.....6/1/55. Provide that tax on transportation of property shall not apply to amounts paid for ferry service. Ways and Means.

LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) HR 6602.....6/1/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of payment and receipt of back alimony. Ways and Means.





Late Developments

June 10, 1955

Late developments of the week ending June 10, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the June 17 Weekly Report.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS -- The House Appropriations Committee June 10 reported the public works appropriations bill, recommending \$1,285,746,242, a cut of \$503,418,758 from Presidential requests. New funds recommended for the Atomic Energy Commission were \$618 million, or \$427 million less than it sought. Tennessee Valley Authority got \$26,214,000, or \$1,336,000 less than it wanted. The Committee turned down an Administration request for \$6.5 million for building transmission lines to the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant at West Memphis, Ark., and instead earmarked that sum for starting a new TVA steam plant at Fulton, Tenn.

COMMERCE FUNDS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 10 reported the Commerce Department Appropriations bill. Funds recommended in the report totaled \$1,314,617,300, or \$190,932,300 more than the House allowed. The President requested \$1,366,393,000.

GRAY NAMED -- President Eisenhower June 10 named Gordon Gray, president of the University of North Carolina, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for international security affairs succeeding H. Struve Hensel, whose resignation is effective June 30. Gray, a Democrat, served as Secretary of Army in the Truman Administration.

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of June 10, 1955

REPORTED  PASSED ☒ KILLED ☒ SIGNED 

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
FORMOSA POLICY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
GERMAN TREATIES				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
EXCISE EXTENSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
INCOME TAX CUT		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
RECIPROCAL TRADE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FOREIGN AID FUNDS					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
DRAFT EXTENSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
RESERVE PROGRAM					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
HIGHWAY PROGRAM				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
HOUSING				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
MINIMUM WAGE				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS					
UPPER COLORADO				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
CONGRESSIONAL PAY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
POSTAL PAY RAISE (8.59%)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
POSTAL PAY RAISE (8.0%)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
FEDERAL PAY RAISE				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

APPROPRIATIONS -- Of the 13 major appropriations bills for fiscal 1956, the President has signed two, another has cleared Congress, three bills are in conference, and the House has passed four other bills. The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported one bill on which the House has acted. The House Appropriations Committee has reported one other bill.

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The Week in Congress

House-Raising The Senate, by a roll-call vote of 60-25, raised the public housing program to 135,000 units a year. The key vote, however, came on an amendment offered by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.). The Capehart proposal which would have sliced the authorization to 35,000 units annually for the next two years, was rejected by a 38-44 roll call. Six Democrats joined 32 Republicans in support of the amendment; they were opposed by nine Republicans and 35 Democrats. The measure would also increase the authorization for federal slum clearance programs.

Government Money

Three more appropriations bills received action, with one being sent to the White House for the President's signature:

- Both chambers agreed on a compromise funds bill to give the Interior Department and related agencies \$317.5 million for fiscal 1956.
- The Senate voted \$2.4 billion for the Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Departments.
- The Senate also passed a \$5.8 billion independent offices funds bill for fiscal 1956.

Trust or Must?

Two Congressional subcommittees tried to learn if business mergers are violating antitrust laws or are necessary to industrial growth. The automotive industry came under scrutiny in one hearing. L.L. Colbert, president of Chrysler Corp., contended mergers "can be one of the most effective ways of stimulating competition."

Gas Exempted

A House committee ordered reported a bill to exempt producers and gatherers of natural gas from federal regulation. The measure, however, would permit the Federal Power Commission to determine if gas companies were being charged "a reasonable market price" for gas purchased from producers.

\$1 Minimum

In quick succession, a Senate subcommittee, the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and the Senate itself lined up behind a bill to raise the minimum wage. The new minimum would be \$1 an hour, vs. the present 75 cents an hour.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

High Hat

A Senate subcommittee delved deeper into tales of high-priced military hats.

An Air Force captain was accused of receiving bribes to influence his actions as a procurement officer. A hat manufacturer denied paying bribes, and said he wasn't aware of receiving government contracts at a higher price than he bid. But he offered to make "restitution" for any sum he was alleged to have gained.

Second Ring

The postman rang twice for 500,000 U.S. mailmen, as Congress passed a bill to give them an average 8 percent pay boost. President Eisenhower, who earlier had vetoed a measure authorizing an 8.59 percent increase, signed the 8 percent bill.

Trade Agreement

Senate-House conferees finally reached agreement on a compromise version of the reciprocal trade bill. The conference report incorporated most of the changes added to the bill by the Senate.

Your Congress

Despite a late-May flurry of party showdown votes in the Senate, House Democrats and Republicans have gone to the mat almost twice as often as their upper chamber colleagues. Fact is, Party-Unity voting has declined sharply in the Senate in 1955, while partisan contests are more frequent in the House than they've been for some time. A Congressional Quarterly survey of Party-Unity roll-call voting shows that a majority of Democrats opposed a majority of Republicans on a mere dozen of the Senate's 41 roll calls. In the House, GOP and Democratic majorities have crossed votes on 19 of 34 roll calls.